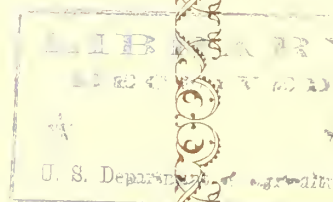


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50TH ANNIVERSARY
CATALOG
1878-1928



LEONARD COATES NURSERIES
INCORPORATED

NURSEYMEN & FLORISTS

SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA



IN a technical sense we make no pretensions to being landscape engineers; nevertheless, we are at all times ready to make suggestions and give information to intending planters in solution of their planting problems.

Often home-builders, in making a selection of plant material for the beautification of their home grounds, are not sufficiently informed as to the kinds and varieties that will do best under prevailing conditions of soil and situation; in such cases our many years of experience in this state is at their service without any cost whatsoever.

Where the area to be planted is limited and simple, we can often provide a simple planting plan, designating the plants suitable to the situation; where the area is of some size and complex in character, the service of an experienced landscape engineer should be secured, in which case we will be glad to co-operate.

Remember, we are here to help the home-builder in the adornment of his home surroundings. Bring us your plant problems and we will help solve them.

Established 1878

Leonard Coates Nurseries

Incorporated

NURSERYMEN — FLORISTS

1835 The Alameda

San Jose, California

Phone: Santa Clara 193



The Record of Fifty Years



RETROSPECTIVE. The record of the past is the promise of the future. For fully half a century the Leonard Coates Nurseries have well and faithfully served the horticultural interests of the Pacific Coast with quality fruit and ornamental plants; indeed, they have been part and parcel of the marvelous and stupendous achievements of California horticulture. In this onward trend this establishment has been an integral part and its founder (Mr. Leonard Coates) a conspicuous personality. Under its present ownership this reputation for dependable plants and trees, service and quality, will not only be maintained but strengthened and broadened.

DEPENDABLE STOCK. An experience covering half a century has demonstrated that the fundamental thing in the creation of orchards and gardens, parks and tree-lined boulevards is quality. An inferior plant is expensive even as a gift, hence the importance of securing dependable stock—trees of robust growth, good habit and a strong root development.

INVESTIGATE, LEARN AND SEE. In verification we extend a cordial invitation to old and new patrons to visit our headquarters in *San Jose*, as well as our growing grounds at *Morgan Hill*, *San Martin*, *Santa Cruz* and *Brentwood*, where will be found superb stocks of all kinds of fruit and ornamental plants growing luxuriantly, and where experienced plantsmen will render valuable service in the selection of varieties to meet your conditions of soil and climate, situation and environment. Others who may find it inexpedient to do this, should give an outline of their prevailing conditions and we will with pleasure advise with them in making an intelligent selection. Remember, this service is not only free, but we solicit it from intending commercial planters as well as the person desiring to adorn his or her home surroundings.

INTEGRITY AND QUALITY. If there is one thing more than another that we desire to maintain, it is the integrity of our prices; and that is predicated on the quality of our trees, plants and shrubs. Since 1878 we have served the fruit growers and plant lovers with dependable stock, a condition we have never been able to more strongly maintain than at present. Our assortment is not only representative of all the standard varieties, but contains many novelties of rare merit that will appeal to all interested in ornamental plants and fruits. The brief cultural notes throughout this catalogue will be found timely and helpful, particularly to the inexperienced.

Thanking our thousands of patrons for past favors, we are solicitous for their future orders, with the hope that many new patrons will come to learn of our choice plants and dependable service.

Sincerely,

LEONARD COATES NURSERIES, INC.

R. D. HARTMAN, *President*.

L. H. DURDEN, *Sec.-Treas.*

Main Office and Salesyard:
1835 The Alameda,
San Jose, California.

Observe Before Ordering

USE THE ORDER BLANK. For the convenience of patrons we enclose a printed form of order blank, which we ask intending purchasers to use; additional copies will be sent on request. Please follow instructions carefully in order to facilitate the safe and prompt arrival of your order.

PAYMENTS AND TERMS. Our terms are cash and remittance must accompany orders from unknown correspondents. Remit by post office or express money order, bank draft or check. On orders subject to future delivery, a deposit of 25% on the purchase price must be made to insure delivery.

PACKING. Our experience covering a period of years enables us to use the style of packing and classification that will secure to purchasers the lowest express or freight charges. We also use every precaution to insure the safe arrival of shipments. Our responsibility, however, ceases when shipments are turned over to the transportation companies in good condition.

COST OF PACKING. We make no charge for packing on retail orders to any point in the United States.

COMPLAINTS AND SHORTAGES. With the best of care errors will occur. In such cases we will cheerfully correct same to the satisfaction of customers. All claims for shortages and complaints of any nature whatsoever must, in order to command adjustment, be made within ten days after receipt of the goods, or they will not be allowed.

SUBSTITUTION. Always state if substitutions may be made, as we feel at liberty, when not otherwise advised, to use other varieties as nearly similar as possible.

INSPECTION. Appreciating the importance of the quick and safe arrival of all shipments to the planter, we exercise every precaution to observe plant quarantine regulatory measures and keep our stock free from insect pests and diseases, hence all plants leaving our hands carry a certificate of inspection.

GUARANTY. While we exercise the greatest care to have all our stock true to label, and hold ourselves in readiness, on proper proof, to replace all trees, etc., that may prove untrue to label, free of charge, or refund the amount paid, it is mutually understood and agreed to between the purchaser and ourselves that our guarantee of genuineness shall in no case make us liable for any greater sum than that originally received for said trees, etc., that may prove untrue. All orders and contracts taken depend on crop failure, flood, fire, or accident beyond our control.

Prices quoted on trees and shrubs in the Ornamental Department are for single plants. Five or more of one variety at 10% less. Prices on larger quantities upon application.

Leonard Coates Nurseries, Inc.

MEMBERS

CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN



Ornamental Department

There is possibly no one element that is destined to wield a greater influence in the upbuilding of California home life, nor one that has a greater significance in the creation of values than the beautification of home surroundings with plant life and the creation of public parks and gardens. Trees are an evidence of good citizenship and a stimulant to civic pride. Truly has it been said that, "It is not a home until it is planted." Appreciating this, we have for years made a special study of shrubs and trees adapted to the needs and prevailing conditions of California.

Experience has demonstrated that the assortment we are now offering is unique in the fact that it meets prevailing conditions.

PLANTING DIRECTIONS

The accompanying illustration shows the correct method of planting an evergreen tree or shrub. In handling balled plants, be careful not to break or disturb the ball of earth. The rope at the top of the ball should be cut, but do not remove the burlap.

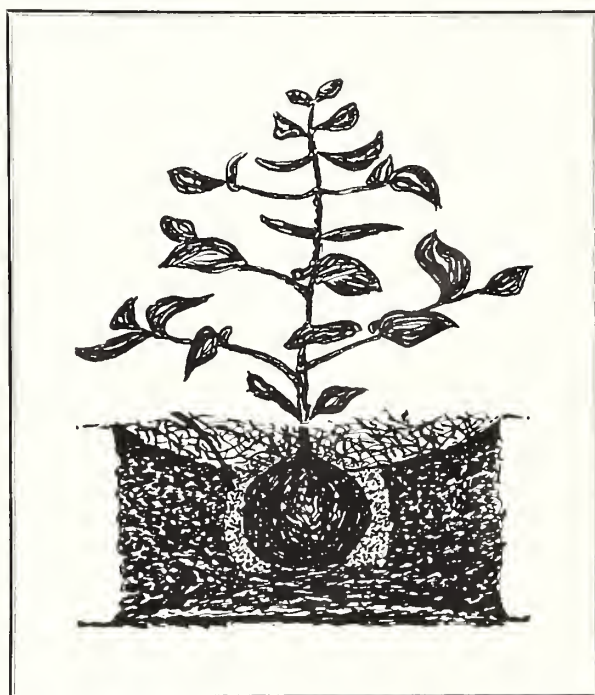
Plants in cans may be removed by cutting the tin on two or more sides. As in the case of balled plants, care should be used in handling so as not to loosen the earth about the roots.

In making the holes for their reception be careful to have them of ample size and depth. Be sure to fill in with fine loose soil until nearly level, then tamp down, leaving a basin as indicated, and water thoroughly. A mulch of fertilizer may then be put in the basin, which will retard evaporation and properly fertilize the plant.

In planting deciduous trees received with bare roots, follow instructions for planting fruit trees given on page 29.

Deciduous trees are benefited if the trunks are protected from sunburn. In the case of tall trees, staking is also advised.

It matters little how you plant your tree unless it receives intelligent and constant after-care. Follow these suggestions in planting our trees and shrubs and you will be successful in your garden-making efforts.





New and Valuable Introductions in Ornamental Trees and Shrubs

The Latest and Best in Plant Novelties
From at Home and Abroad

THE proverb says that we should not be the first to go strong on the new nor the last to discard the old. This axiom we have tried to observe in acquiring novelties in ornamental trees and flowering plants. Those enumerated in these special pages have been more or less "tested out," while others have proven their value wherever planted. We offer them with the conviction that, if properly planted and cared for, they will prove satisfactory and lend an individuality to gardens and home surroundings, city squares and public parks that will be pleasing and distinct. In some varieties our stock is somewhat limited, hence we advise friends and patrons to make their selections early in the season. An inspection of the assortment at our salesyards is cordially invited.

Trees of Rare Beauty

An Acquisition to Any Garden for Its Fine Foliage
and Gorgeous Golden Yellow Flowers

Many of the Australian Acacias are familiar to California gardens, but the family being unusually large, there is a constant introduction of new varieties. The ease with which they are grown, the rapid development, and the wide range of soil and situation under which they do well in California makes the Acacias favorites in the beautification of home surroundings. Our stock embraces all the best sorts and among the list particular attention is called to the following varieties, because they are comparatively new and possess beauty of form, foliage and flower that are indeed superb.

ACACIA BAILEYANA PURPUREA

A rare and handsome specimen tree which produces an abundance of golden yellow flowers. Its foliage is very attractive, being feathery and blue-green with a decided purple color on the new growth which makes the tree quite distinct. Qt. Can, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c; Gal. Can, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25; 2½ Gal. Can, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.25.

ACACIA PODALYRIAEOFOLIA

(Pearl Acacia.) Tall shrub with conspicuous gray branches with grayish-green foliage and immense golden-yellow flowers borne in great profusion during winter and early spring. In beauty of foliage and glorious flowers one of the handsomest garden trees; fine as a specimen, gorgeous when grouped or mass effect. Qt. Can, 1½ to 2 ft., 85c; Gal. Can, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.10.

A New Barberry

Another Ornamental Shrub of Rare Merit
and Distinction

Among deciduous and evergreen shrubs the barberries are greatly admired and widely cultivated. Appreciating this, it affords us a pleasure to call the attention of plant lovers to this new variety, which should find a place in the garden and parks

throughout the state. Its merits are beyond question, planted singly or in groups.

BERBERIS KNIGHTI. (Knight's Barberry.)

A spreading and hardy shrub, foliage elongated, prickly and of a pleasing shade of green; flowers a clear yellow. One of the newest and best of the late introductions. Potted, 8 to 12 ins., 60c; 1 to 1½ ft., 75c; Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 2½ ft., \$2.00.

A Glorious Decorative Plant

Excellent, Planted Singly in Rows
and in Groups

No plants during the past two decades have gained a wider popularity than the Cotoneasters, due undoubtedly to their beautiful evergreen foliage and handsome berries, which in many varieties persist all winter. As an addition to the standard varieties we are offering a new variety which we recommend solely for its many admirable qualities.

COTONEASTER HEROVEANA

One of the very best. In habit, a tall-growing and graceful-branching shrub; flowers white, followed by brilliant rose-red berries, rendering it attractive during the winter, when there is a lack of color in the garden. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c; Gal. Can, 2 to 3 ft., 85c; Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50.

Handsome Foliage and Flowers

A Novelty in Heathers that All Garden
Owners Should Plant

Among plants tinged with sentiment as well as being admirable for their beauty, the Ericas (Heaths or Heathers) are indeed generally recognized. Many being winter bloomers, adds to their popularity; others bloom in spring and summer. The new sort we are offering can be highly commended for its rose-tinted flowers and elegant foliage. A few specimen plants should be given a place in your garden planning.



DOUBLE FLOWERING PEACH. (See page 6.)

ERICA MELANTHERA RUBRA

A new and handsome variety of these deservedly popular plants. Flowers a decided shade of reddish-purple; foliage light and feathery and of a rich shade of green. The plants are nearly everblooming, and are at their best blooming period in fall and winter, but some flowers are in evidence during the entire year. A valuable addition to any collection. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00.

A FINE EVERGREEN SHRUB

A New Escallonia of Easy Culture and Rapid Growth

One of great promise and wide usage in garden and park plantings. Will do well in any good garden soil and situation.

ESCALLONIA INGRAMI

Leaves alternate; branches somewhat spreading; flowers a bright crimson, fragrant and very attractive. A hardy shrub, vigorous, and a rapid grower, one that will please the landscape man as well as the amateur gardener. Potted and Qt. Can, 1½ to 2 ft., 65c; Gal. Can, 2 to 3 ft., 90c; Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.35; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.60.

A FINE SILK OAK

Handsome for Its Fern-Like Leaves and Golden Trusses of Flowers

For street and highway planting, the Grevilleas (Silk Oak) have long been favorites in California, to which has now been added a dwarf variety that is greatly admired and which is particularly well adapted to the small garden or city lot. Also valuable as a pot plant for hall and porch decoration.

GREVILLEA THELEMANNIANA

New and somewhat rare and desirable for dry situations; fine as a garden ornament planted singly or in groups. Leaves feathery, dark green and glossy; flowers brilliant scarlet in color. A continuous bloomer. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 85c.

THE ODD RIBBON BUSH

A Variety of Muehlenbeckia Attractive Because a Curiosity

To be interesting, the garden should be varied, and as a curiosity we recommend the curious Ribbon Bush. Easily grown and certainly interesting.

MUEHLENBECKIA PLATYCLADA

(Ribbon Bush)

Erect shrub to ten feet with thin ribbon-like branches with small flowers at the joints; leaves mostly wanting, but sometimes present; fruit deep red or purplish. Really an oddity in any collection of plants. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 65c.

NEW DWARF MYRTLE

An Evergreen Shrub of Splendid Habit and Strong Growth

The myrtles are of wide popularity in the beautification of home surroundings, being adapted to various uses. Heretofore one's choice has been limited to the tall-growing, tree-like sorts; with this new introduction, however, we have a dwarf type that is destined to become a great favorite.

MYRTUS COMMUNIS COMPACTA

(Dwarf Myrtle)

Shrub growing about two feet high, foliage very dense and compact, dark green and glossy; rapid growing, and desirable for massing and border effects. One of the best low-growing evergreen plants we have ever offered. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.50.

A NEW HEDGE PLANT

Beautiful and Useful for Borders and Grouping

The pyracanthas by reason of their thorny growth are admirably adapted for protective borders and hedges, while their evergreen foliage and scarlet and orange-colored berries add a dash of color that is pleasing to the eye. There are low and tall-growing varieties; this new variety, however, is medium growing in habit, which renders it available for average growing effects on city lots and small ornamental gardens. Hardy and very satisfactory.

PYRACANTHA FORMOSIANA

Of compact and medium growing habit; leaves small, a good shade of green and form; berries a brilliant scarlet red, decidedly showy. Good grower and in every way desirable. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 85c; Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00.



AMPELOPSIS INCONSTANS LOWII

Glorious Winter and Spring Flowers

Are Yours by Planting a Few of the New
and Popular

FLOWERING APPLE, CHERRY, PEACH AND PLUM TREES

At a time of year when the garden is devoid of color and the absence of green leaves is pronounced, there is no class of trees that afford greater beauty or more blazing color effects than the flowering apples, cherries and plums, ranging from pure white to deep scarlet, with varying shades of pink, lilac, and violet. The flowers appear all along the slender and slightly curving branches before the foliage appears, thus intensifying the bright colors, giving a charm to the garden that is not only irresistible, but gorgeous in its effects. For sturdy growth, abundant flowers and graceful habit of growth we can unhesitatingly recommend the following four varieties as among the best:

AMYGDALUS PERSICA (Flowering Peach)

Handsome trees that should be better known and more widely planted. In high favor for their immense masses of double flowers, ranging in color from a rich red to snow white, which appear before the leaves are in evidence. This variety should be pruned after flowering. Double pink, early double red, late double red, double white, cerise and versicolor (variegated pink and white). Bare Root, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25; 4 to 6 ft., \$1.50.

MALUS FLORIBUNDA (Pyrus Pulcherrima) (Japanese Flowering Crab)

The most popular of the flowering crabs, shrub or small tree; leaves long and sometimes notched, upper surface a dull green; flowers a deep rich rose or rose-red, with age fading to lighter shades, about an inch across; fruit about the size of a pea, yellowish-red in color. In this variety, the flowers appear with the advent of the leaves. A splendid winter and spring flowering shrub worthy of a place in any garden. 5 Gal. Can, 4 to 6 ft., \$1.75. Bare Root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.35.

PRUNUS MUME (Japanese Flowering Apricot) (Dawn)

Much grown in Japan for its beautiful fragrant flowers,

double rose in bud, turning to white. In habit of growth resembling the common apricot, though the leaves are lighter in color. As a winter and spring flowering shrub it is deservedly popular where well known. The first to bloom. Bare Root, 4 to 6 ft., \$1.50.

PRUNUS PSEUDO CERASUS (Flowering Cherry)

A gorgeous sight when in full bloom. Flowers one inch in diameter, fragrant, borne in masses along the branches before the foliage appears; fruit a bright red. Tree close headed and much planted in the Orient both for its handsome and prolific flowers and also for its colorful fruits. Double white, double pink, rose pink and shell pink. Bare Root, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.00.

Desirable as a Climber

For Wall Coverings and Porch
Decoration

No garden is quite complete without a few trailing and climbing plants. Bare fences and arbors are undesirable, but cover them with greenery and they become pleasing objects of beauty. In climbing and trailing plants our stock is complete, nevertheless we desire to call special attention to the following, a late and meritorious introduction:

AMPELOPSIS INCONSTANS LOWII (Geranium Creeper)

Foliage small and finely cut, turning to bright red in late summer and fall. Fine for covering unsightly objects and walls, and also very attractive and handsome. Potted, 75c.

Magnificent as a Climber

A New and Rampant Climbing Plant
of Real Merit

All who have gardens know the beauty and uses of ivy, and in this new Hedera we have one that is very striking and beautiful. If you have porches, pergolas or old stumps to cover, give this new ivy a trial.

HEDERA HELIX DENTATA AUREA

Creeps or climbs high on ample supports, producing an abundant rich, very large green foliage with a wide border of gold. Extremely beautiful and very rare. Potted, 75c.



VIEW OF OUR SANTA CRUZ GROWING FIELD

For the Success and Glory of Your Garden Plant California Native Trees and Shrubs

In more respects than one, the native vegetation of California is the wonder of botanists and the admiration of plant lovers all over the world. This state has to its credit not only the largest Conifers in the world, but also the greatest number of varieties of any section of the country; in shrubs, perennials and annuals her ornamental and flowering plants are not only varied and gorgeous in character, but in their entirety are a veritable plant world by themselves. And yet, strange to say, they are not represented at all in most home gardens and public parks. Verily a prophet is never appreciated in his own country. In our struggle for exotics we have neglected the beautiful plant life at our very doors.

Appreciating this abnormal condition, Mr. Leonard Coates, the founder of the nurseries bearing his name, began the systematic propagation of the more desirable of our native trees and shrubs for the beautification of home surroundings, believing that our native plants would not only luxuriate under cultivated conditions, but that they would give an individuality to the landscape that nothing else could supply. In large measure his vision has materialized. California native plants are rapidly gaining recognition, and we are now better prepared than ever to supply this increased demand.

An experience covering nearly two decades has made possible the assembling of a varied assortment of California plants listed on these pages. Being in their native state, they are all hardy, requiring irrigation and care only until established. They are to be recommended on grounds of economy, while their variations in habit of growth, character and color of foliage, blazing color effects produced by some kinds in the gorgeousness of their flowers, are all alluring factors in their favor as valuable acquisitions to parks and gardens. In many cases, our native plants are superior to many of the exotics that are freely planted. Remember, we are pioneers as well as headquarters for this class of nursery stock, and can supply you with choice plants at a moderate cost.

ABIES concolor. (White Fir) or (Silver Fir.) Handsome, tall growing tree with smooth, silvery bark and brown oblong cones; foliage long, slender, light green. Drought resistant. Fine for specimen planting. Potted, 4 to 6 ins., 35c; Tubs, 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00.

ACER macrophyllum. (Big Leaved Maple.) Admirably adapted for boulevard planting and as a shade tree in private grounds and public parks. A fine, round-headed, deciduous tree of spreading habit; foliage a handsome golden yellow in the fall of the year. 5 Gal. Can, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.35.; Bare root, 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00.

ADENOSTOMA fasciculatum. (Chamise.) Characteristic evergreen low growing shrub of the chemical or chaparral regions of the Coast Range. In cultivation a very beautiful shrub with its long sprays of white flowers. Fine for dry and hot situations. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c.

AESCULUS californica. (Buckeye.) A handsome low, broad-headed, deciduous tree with white or pinkish flowers in large drooping panicles. Fruit large and pear shaped. Gal. Cans, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

AGAVE americana. (Century Plant.) Particularly desirable in the embellishment of grounds where the house is of Spanish-Mission style of architecture. Leaves are a gray green or variegated with yellow stripes. Flowers on very long spikes. Potted, 50c; 5 Gal. Can, \$2.00 to \$3.50.

AMORPHA californica. (Indigo Shrub.) Handsome, deciduous shrub or small tree with pinnate leaves like those of the locust. Flowers in long finger-like spikes, deep purple, with conspicuous yellow stamens. Gal. Can, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00; Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.25.

ARBUTUS menziesi. (Madrone.) The most beautiful evergreen, native Californian small tree. Leaves very large and shining; bark pale green, changing to red; flowers white, wax-like, in drooping panicles; berries rich red. The beauty of its foliage, flowers and trunk are sources of never-failing interest to the traveler. Potted, 8 to 12 ins., \$1.00; 2½ Gal. Can, 2 to 2½ ft., \$2.00.

ARCTOSTAPHYLOS glauca. (Great Berried Manzanita.) Evergreen shrub with crooked branches; bark dark red; flowers white or pink in clusters; fruit berry like and brown in color. Does well in sunny situations. A striking acquisition to any garden. Potted, 8 to 12 ins., 85c; Gal. Can, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25.



ARCTOSTAPHYLOS pungens. (Manzanita.) Similar to the preceding except that the foliage is green. Potted, 8 to 12 ins., 85c; Gal. Can. 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.25.

CALYCANTHUS occidentalis. (California Sweetshrub.) Tall, erect, deciduous shrub attaining a height of about 8 feet; handsome green foliage; flowers a dark red, often three inches across. Fine as a specimen or grouped in backgrounds. Gal. Can. 1½ to 2 ft., 75c; Bare root, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c.

CARPENTERIA californica. (Tree Anemone.) One of our handsomest native evergreen shrubs; bright green foliage and large white flowers with prominent yellow stamens; delightfully fragrant. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 80c.

CEANOTHUS. (Tree Lilac.)

This evergreen group is very desirable for garden planting and particularly useful in dry places.

CEANOTHUS arbores. Forms a very large upright shrub or tree. Foliage dark and glossy; flowers in large panicles; color sky blue. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c.

CEANOTHUS arbores hybrida. Large erect shrub or tree with glossy green foliage and large clusters of bright blue flowers. Bark light color. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 85c.

CEANOTHUS cyaneus. A beautiful dark blue flowering native of San Diego county. Flowers pale blue; a very handsome and distinct variety. Qt. Can. 1 to 2 ft., 75c.

CEANOTHUS incanus. (White Thorn.) Large, bushy shrub with greenish grey foliage and bark. Flowers light blue. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c.

CEANOTHUS macrocarpus. Large shrub with very slender branches and small dark green foliage; flowers white. Potted, 10 to 12 ins., 60c.

CEANOTHUS prostratus. (Squaw Carpet.) Evergreen, prostrate growing plant, branches forming a thick mat on the ground. Foliage dark green, flowers blue. Very good for rock gardens and dry locations. Potted, 85c.

CEANOTHUS spinosus. One of the most beautiful of the mountain lilacs. Large spreading shrub; branches smooth, green, somewhat spiny. Flowers sky blue, very profuse. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c; Potted 1½ to 2 ft., 75c.

CEANOTHUS thyrsoiflorus. Large spreading shrub; foliage deep green; flowers vivid blue. Free bloomer. Excellent for hedges. Potted, 1 to 2 ft., 45c; Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

CEANOTHUS tomentosus. Small evergreen shrub with long and slender branchlets; bark gray or reddish; foliage dark green above, white beneath; flowers azure-blue. Rare. Potted 8 to 10 ins., 65c.

CEANOTHUS verrucosus. A small much branched shrub with small dark green foliage, and showy white flowers in long sprays. Potted 1 to 1½ ft., 75c.

CEPHALANTHUS occidentalis. (Button Willow.) Shrub or small tree with clay-gray bark, young branches reddish; attractive flowers and fruit. Suitable for shady situations. Gal. Can. 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

CERCIS occidentalis. (Western Red Bud.) "Judas Tree." Ornamental deciduous shrub, covered in spring with a profusion of rosy-pink flowers. Does well in most any situation. Bare root 1½ to 2 ft., 75c.

CERCOCARPUS betuloides. (Mountain Mahogany.) A handsome, deciduous shrub with small wrinkled leaves of dark green color; branches reddish; flowers white. Does well either in sun or shade. Gal. Can. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

CHAMAECYPARIS lawsoniana. (Lawson Cypress.) One of California's grandest evergreen trees with spreading pendulous branches and fern-like foliage. Makes a magnificent object planted singly or in groups. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 85c; Balled 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$4.50.

CHILOPSIS linearis. (Desert Willow.) Small, spreading tree with narrow leaves; flowers large and handsome. Grows in warm, dry locations. Gal. Can. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25.

CORNUS californica. (Creek Dogwood.) Deciduous shrub with smooth and reddish branches; leaves green, lighter color beneath; flowers greenish-yellow borne in heads. Attractive as a single specimen and does well in most any situation. Gal. Can. 2 to 3 ft., 85c; Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 75c; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00.

CORNUS nuttallii. (Pacific Dogwood.) Beautiful deciduous tree or shrub; with narrow leaves; flowers large; white but sometimes tinged with red. Does fine in the coastal regions of the state. Potted, 10 to 12 ins., 65c; Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50.

CORYLUS rostrata californica. (California Hazel.) Deciduous shrub 6 to 10 feet in height; foliage roundish and velvety to the touch. Has edible nuts and likes a moist location. Bare root 1½ to 2 ft., 75c.

CUPRESSUS goveniana. (Gowen Cypress.) Small, evergreen tree of spreading habit with rich, dark, green foliage and small oval cones. Very graceful. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c; Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50.

CUPRESSUS macrocarpa. (Monterey Cypress.) Well known native cypress, growing to a very large, dense tree; used extensively for hedges, windbreaks or as a single specimen. Qt. Cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 25c; Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 35c; 2 to 3 ft., 50c; Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; In flats per 100, 8 to 10 ins., \$4.00.

DENDROMECON rigida. (Tree Poppy.) Evergreen shrub with yellowish green foliage. Flowers bright yellow. Likes a dry situation. Rare under cultivation. Gal. Cans, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50.

ERIOGONUM fasciculatum. (Wild Buckwheat.) Low shrub with short needle-like leaves. Valuable for dry banks. Flowers in large heads, white in color tinged with pink. Potted, 1 to 2 ft., 60c.

FREMONTIA californica. (Slippery Elm.) One of our finest native evergreen shrubs. Leaves green above and whitish beneath; flowers a rich dark yellow; petals thick and waxy. Very desirable as an ornamental; does well in dry hot situations. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.50.

JUNIPERUS californica. (California Juniper.) Very graceful, shapely tree; foliage light bluish green. 5 Gal. Can. 3 to 4 ft., \$4.

LIBOCEDRUS decurrens. (Incense Cedar.) A tall, symmetrical tree. Foliage compact with pungent and fragrant odor. Bark reddish, forming a striking contrast to the pleasing green foliage. Admirable in all classes of garden and park plantings. Potted, 1 ft., 75c; Balled 1½ to 2 ft., Bushy, \$1.75; 4 to 5 ft., \$5.00.

LONICERA californica. (Honeysuckle.) Fine for covering pergola, screening unsightly objects, and as climbing plant to the walls of houses and porches. Leaves glaucous; flowers pink, berries scarlet and borne in clusters. Potted, 50c.

LUPINUS arboreus. (Yellow Tree Lupine.) Attractive bushy shrub covered in spring with bright yellow, fragrant flowers. Valuable in dry locations. Potted, 40c.

MAHONIA aquifolium. (Oregon Grape.) Beautiful low growing evergreen shrub; dark green leaves, tinted red in winter. Flowers bright yellow, followed by deep blue berries. A popular favorite. Potted, 1 ft., 60c; Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.25.

MAHONIA pinnata. (California Barberr.) This is, without exception, the finest low growing native decorative shrub. Leaves holly-like. Flowers bright yellow, in long racemes; fruit blue-black. Potted, 1 ft., 75c; Balled 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00.

MICROMERIA chamissonis. (Yerba Buena.) Evergreen perennial herb of a trailing habit. Handsome and attractive, hence a specimen should be in every garden. Very good on rockeries. Potted, 35c.

MONARDELLA villosa. (Coyote Mint.) Low growing herb belonging to the mint family. Foliage pleasantly fragrant, flowers purple. Good in dry locations and as a rock plant. Potted, 30c.

MYRICA californica. (Wax Myrtle.) One of the prettiest native California small trees. Leaves dark and lustrous, flowers small, berries globose, thickly covered with wax; very rare under cultivation. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.00.

OSMARONIA cerasiformis. (Oso Berry.) Small, deciduous shrub, with large, oblong or roundish shiny leaves. Small drooping panicles of white flowers in early spring, and large purplish berries. Gal. Can. 1½ to 2 ft., 75c.

PHILADELPHUS lewisii. Var. *californicus*. Deciduous shrub from 4 to 10 feet high, loosely branched. Flowers fragrant and yellowish-white. Handsome and distinct whether planted singly or in groups. Gal. Can. 1 to 2 ft., 50c; Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00.

PHOTINIA arbutifolia. (Toyon Christmas Berry.) Most attractive and popular red-berried shrub, with profusion of white flowers. Indispensable in any landscape work. Our plants are extra well grown. Potted 8 to 10 ins., 65c; Potted 14 to 18 ins., 90c; 2½ Gal. Cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.25.

PICEA engelmannii. (Engelmann Spruce.) Beautiful, rare tree, pyramidal in shape with graceful, spreading branches. Foliage bluish-green. Hardy. Potted, 6 to 8 ins., 50c.

PICEA sitchensis. (Sitka Spruce.) Another handsome native tree. Foliage dense, in color a sage blue; cones reddish brown. Attractive by reason of the contrasting shades of color in the leaves; does well in our coastal regions. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$3.50.

PINUS ponderosa. (Western Yellow Pine.) One of the most valuable of our forest trees; leaves long and dark green; branches well set in a solid trunk forming a narrow head. Fine where space is large enough to allow of its free development and growth. Potted, 10 to 14 ins., 75c; 5 Gal. Cans, 4 to 5 ft., \$3.00.

PINUS radiata. (Monterey Pine.) Tall, shapely tree of very rapid growth. Used extensively in large plantings. Adapts itself to various conditions. Drought resistant. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 35c; Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$4.50.

PLATANUS racemosa. (California Sycamore.) Very attractive, large, deciduous tree with mottled bark. Foliage large and maple-like. Commonly seen along our streams and riverbanks. Bare root, 4 to 6 ft., \$1.50; 6 to 8 ft., \$2.00.

PROSOPIS juliflora. (Mesquite.) A short trunked deciduous tree with crooked arching branches; leaves like those of the locust; small flowers. Valuable for dry situations as well as its oddity. Gal. Can. 2 to 3 ft., 75c; Bare root 4 to 6 ft., \$1.25.

PRUNUS demissa. (Western Choke Cherry.) Erect slender, deciduous shrub or small tree. Flowers white, in dense clusters; fruit black. Very attractive when in flower. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 75c; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00.

PRUNUS ilicifolia. (Evergreen Wild Cherry.) Small tree or shrub. Leaves dark green, holly-like. Flowers white, in upright panicles, fragrant; fruit purple. Makes splendid hedge. Qt. Cans, 8 to 12 ins., 30c each; 25c 100 rate; Potted 1½ to 2 ft., 75c; 2½ Gal. Can. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 5 Gal. Can. 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00.

PRUNUS lyoni. (Intergrifolia.) (Catalina Island Cherry.) Similar to the above except foliage is larger, lighter green and less spiny. One of our most beautiful evergreen trees. Potted 1½ to 2 ft., 65c; 2½ Gal. Can. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 5 Gal. Can. 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00.

PSEUDOTSUGA douglasii. (Douglas Fir.) A splendid native conifer planted either in rows or singly. It has graceful proportions and rich dark-green foliage. It grows quite rapidly and does exceptionally well under cultivation. The Christmas tree of the Pacific Coast. USE A LIVING TREE AT CHRISTMAS TIME. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c; Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$4.50.

QUERCUS agrifolia. (California Live Oak.) A splendid picturesque native tree confined principally to the coastal region. With a little care and water soon develops into a large tree. Should be used more in avenue or driveway plantings. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00; 2½ Gal. Can. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75; 5 Gal. Can. 5 to 6 ft., \$2.25.

QUERCUS chrysolepis. (Canyon Live Oak.) Attractive tree with round spreading crown, leaves green above, yellow beneath. Gal. Can. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00.

QUERCUS densiflora. (Tan Bark Oak.) Strikingly handsome, with large chestnut-like leaves, light green and wooly on under side. Makes a large, distinctive tree. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00; 5 Gal. Can. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75.

RHAMNUS californica. (Coffee Berry.) Large shrub, rich green foliage; showy berries red to black. Very satisfactory. Potted, 6 to 8 ins., 60c; 1 to 1½ ft., 85c.

RHAMNUS californica tomentella. (Coffee Berry.) A very handsome shrub which does well in shady and sunny situations. Foliage, large and rich green in color, whitish beneath. Fruit red, changing to purplish black. A valuable acquisition to any garden. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c.

RHAMNUS crocea. (Red Berry.) Another evergreen shrub of low growth, and having small attractive leaves and beautiful red berries. Potted, 6 to 8 ins., 75c.

RHUS integrifolia. (Sumac.) Large shrub. Flowers white or pinkish; fruit dark red. Potted, 8 to 12 ins., 50c.

RHUS laurina. (Laurel Sumac.) Compact shrub with smooth green foliage and white flowers. Suitable for dry places. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c; Gal. Can, 2 to 3 ft., 85c.

RHUS ovata. (Sumac.) Shrub to 10 feet. Light yellow flowers in dense spikes. Fruit dark, red and sweet. Gal. Can, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

RIBES aureum. (Slender Golden Currant.) Desirable for its profusion of yellow flowers in early spring; foliage a glossy green; blossoms fragrant and borne in small clusters all along the branches. Deciduous. Potted, 1 to 2 ft., 40c; Gal. Can, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

RIBES sanguineum. (Red Flowering Currant.) Handsome deciduous shrub. Foliage round and five-lobed; bark brownish and shreddy; flowers deep pink with spicy fragrance. Very satisfactory. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00.

ROMNEYA coulteri. (Matilija Poppy.) One of California's most glorious flowering shrubs, growing well in dry places. Flowers of immense size, single, white, with prominent center of golden stamens. Very popular. Potted, 85c.

SEQUOIA gigantea. (California Big Tree.) The Monarch of the California mountains and the largest and oldest tree in the world. Habit of growth is dense, upright and decidedly pyramidal. Where space permits, do not omit one or more specimens of this grand tree. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00; Boxed, 5 to 6 ft., \$12.00.

SEQUOIA sempervirens. (California Redwood.) Decidedly ornamental and of rapid growth; undoubtedly from a commercial point of view the most valuable forest tree in the world. There is a sentiment and a sense of local pride in the possession of these giant California trees and every plant lover in California should regard it a pleasure to be an aid in their perpetuation. With this thought in mind it is our aim to supply dependable trees, properly grown. Potted, 8 to 12 ins., 50c; 1 to 1½ ft., 75c; Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.75; 4 to 5 ft., \$4.00.

SEQUOIA sempervirens glauca. (Blue Redwood.) A very rare variety possessing foliage of a decided bluish color. An attractive novelty and a valuable addition to any garden. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$6.00; 6 to 7 ft., \$7.50.

SOLANUM xanti. A low growing shrubby, herbaceous plant. Leaves long and wedge-shaped; flowers violet in color; berries light green or purplish. A unique and interesting introduction to gardens. Potted, 50c.

SPIRAEA douglasii. (Spirea.) Erect deciduous shrub with oblong leaves, green above and whitish beneath; flowers rose-pink and very beautiful. Fine as a single plant, in groups and mass effects. Bare root 1½ to 2 ft., 75c; Gal. Cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

SYMPHORICARPOS albus. (Waxberry) or (Snowberry.) Small deciduous shrub, valuable for its ornamental fruit which remains on the branches for a long time. Gal. Cans, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

UMBELLULARIA californica. (California Laurel) or (Bay Tree.) A handsome evergreen tree. Foliage dark green and highly aromatic. Grows very rapidly under moist conditions and makes a satisfactory avenue or street tree. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c; 5 Gal. Can, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50; Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00.

WASHINGTONIA filifera. (California Fan Palm.) Tall, hardy, fast growing palm with fan shape leaves. Excellent for street planting and as single specimens in parks and private gardens. \$1.00 to \$5.00.

YUCCA brevifolia. (Joshua Tree.) Tree 16 to 30 feet with an open crown of arm-like branches. Leaves bluish-green. Flowers greenish-white. Potted, 50c.

YUCCA whipplei. (Spanish Bayonet.) Leaves narrow, blue-green. Flowers creamy white on stems eight to fifteen feet high. A magnificent plant. Potted, 50c to 75c; 2½ Gal. Can, \$1.25.

Evergreen Trees and Shrubs

Evergreen shrubs and trees form the basis of most of our plantings around the home grounds and parks for ornamental effects. California climate permits of the use of a great variety of trees and shrubs and in our selection you will find the most satisfactory varieties. While foliage is the first consideration, you will find that we have listed the varieties producing a profusion of flowers and fruit. You will also note that we have introduced many new and interesting plants.

ABELIA

ABELIA grandiflora. Graceful spreading shrub, with glossy foliage and white flushed pink flowers. Hardy and very satisfactory. Potted, 1 to 2 ft., 60c; Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00.

ABUTILON

ABUTILON. (Flowering Maple.) Shrub with large, maple-like leaves and very showy, bell shaped flowers, in red, gold and white; very attractive. Potted, 1 to 2 ft., 60c.

ACACIA. (Australian Wattle.)

Next to the Eucalyptus, the Acacias are more widely planted in California than any other kinds, due undoubtedly to their desirability and that in their adopted home, conditions are to their liking. All produce yellow flowers varying in shades of color from a creamy white to a deep orange yellow; likewise all are of easy culture and will withstand considerable drought. Acacias do well in all parts of California, and on the whole are admirably suited for street and avenue planting, park and garden, and as single specimens or for massed effects.

ACACIA armata. (Kangaroo Thorn.) Large shrub or small tree; foliage dark green, branches covered with fine thorns; rich yellow flowers, in April and May; very good for massing or for hedge. Qt. Can, 1½ to 2 ft., 45c; 2 to 3 ft., 60c; Gal Can, 3 to 4 ft., 90c.

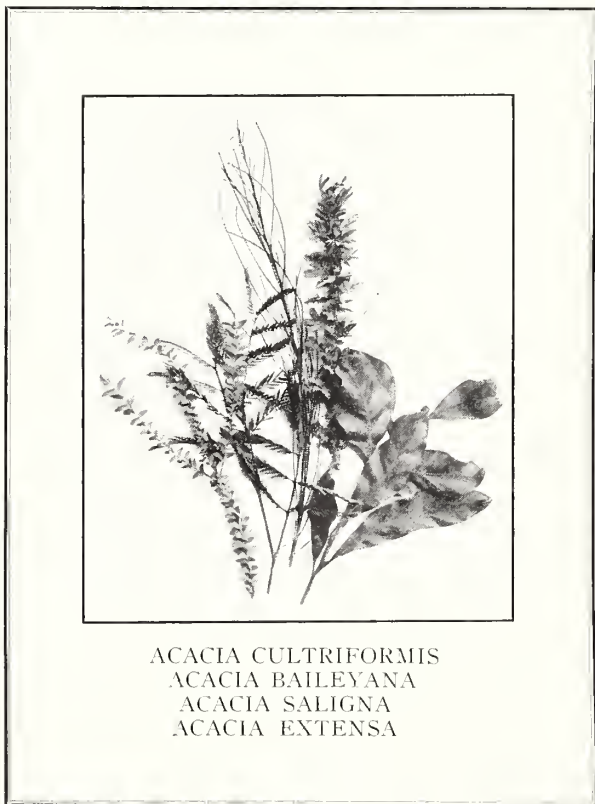
ACACIA baileyana. Very handsome tree, with feathery blue-green foliage. One of the most beautiful acacias. Golden yellow flowers. Qt. Can, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c; 2 to 3 ft., 75c; Gal. Can, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.25; 2½ Gal. Can, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.75; 5 Gal. Can, 6 to 7 ft., \$2.50.

ACACIA baileyana purpurea. Similar to the above except the tips of the new growth have a decided purple color. Very attractive. A recent introduction. Qt. Can, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c; Gal. Can, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25; 2½ Gal. Can, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.25.

ACACIA cultriformis. (Knife Blade Acacia.) Large round-headed shrub; leaves pale blue-green. Bright yellow flowers. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 60c; Gal. Cans, 3 to 4 ft., 85c; 5 Gal. Can, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.35.

ACACIA dealbata. (Silver Wattle.) Large tree, feathery foliage, yellow flowers in March. One of the best for shade. Gal. Can, 4 to 5 ft., 75c; 5 Gal. Can, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.25; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.75.

ACACIA latifolia. (Broad Leaved Acacia.) Spreading shrub; often used as low windbreak; yellow flowers in spikes. Qt. Can, 2 to 3 ft., 45c; Gal. Can, 3 to 4 ft., 60c; 5 Gal. Can, 4 to 5 ft., Trimmed, \$2.50.



ACACIA CULTRIFORMIS
ACACIA BAILEYANA
ACACIA SALIGNA
ACACIA EXTENSA



ACACIA longifolia floribunda. Rather slender growing tree, almost continuously blooming. A favorite for street planting. Qt. Can, 4 to 5 ft., 75c; Gal. Can, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00; 5 Gal. Can, 6 to 8 ft., \$2.00.

ACACIA melanoxydon. (Black Wattle.) Tall, symmetrical tree, well adapted for street planting; flowers numerous, pale yellow. Qt. Can, 2 to 3 ft., 40c; Gal. Can, 4 to 5 ft., 75c; 5 Gal. Can, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50; 8 to 10 ft., \$2.00.

ACACIA podalyriaefolia. (Round leaf Silver Acacia.) Very beautiful and distinct. Leaves gray; flowers abundant. The earliest to bloom. Qt. Can 1½ to 2 ft., 85c; Gal. Can, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.10.

ACACIA praviissima. Very graceful and showy. Foliage light blue-green; flowers a mass of golden yellow. Qt. Can, 2 to 3 ft., 60c; Gal. Can, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00; 5 Gal. Can, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.75.

ACACIA prominens. (NEW.) This plant makes an attractive, tall shrub, flowering in February and March. Qt. Can, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c; 2 to 3 ft., 90c.

ACACIA pruinosa. Beautiful tree with large, handsome, rich green foliage. The new growth being bronze-like, makes this tree very attractive. Flowers February to April. Gal. Can, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00.

ACACIA pycnantha. (NEW.) (Golden Wattle.) A small tree having pendulous branchlets. Foliage very large; flowers fragrant and showy, often bending the tree with its weight of bloom. Qt. Can, 12 to 16 ins., 60c; Gal. Can 1½ to 2 ft., 75c.

ACACIA saligna. (Willow Acacia.) A low tree with rather drooping branches. Foliage, willow-like. A free bloomer, flowers golden yellow from March to May. Qt. Can, 2 to 3 ft., 75c; Gal. Can, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00.

ACACIA verticillata. Spreading shrub or small tree. Leaves short, needle-like, in whorls, deep green. Makes a very ornamental hedge. Qt. Can, 1½ to 2 ft., 40c; Gal. Can, 2 to 3 ft., 60c; 5 Gal. Can, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50.

ACANTHUS

ACANTHUS mollis. A handsome, decorative, perennial plant with broad, dark green foliage. Flowers, rose colored, produced on long spikes. Grows best in semi-shade. Potted, 40c; 75c.

ADENOSTOMA

See California Native Trees and Shrubs.

AGAPANTHUS

AGAPANTHUS umbellatus. (Blue African Lily.) A fine summer-flowering plant with long glossy evergreen leaves; flowers lily-like and sky blue in color; flower stalks two to three feet long. Potted, 60c.

ARALIA

ARALIA sieboldi. Attractive shrub with light green, fig-like foliage, suitable for shady places or as a tub plant. Potted 1½ to 2 ft., 75c.

ARBUTUS menziesi. (Madrone.)

See California Native Trees and Shrubs.

ARBUTUS unedo. (Strawberry Tree.) Ornamental tree or spreading shrub, with white bell-shaped waxy looking flowers and red fruit resembling strawberries. 5 Gal. Can, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.25.

ARCTOSTAPHYLOS. (Manzanita.)

See California Native Trees and Shrubs.

ARTEMISIA. (Dusty Miller.)

ARTEMISIA stelleriana. An old favorite and useful when light colored foliage is needed. Leaves a downy white. Gal. Can, 1 to 2 ft., 60c.

AUCUBA

AUCUBA japonica. Handsome shrub, with large green or golden spotted leaves. Fine for shady location or pot culture. Potted, 8 to 10 ins., 60c.

AZARA

AZARA microphylla. Small tree of erect habit. Foliage small, glossy green. Flowers yellow. Very desirable. Potted, 8 to 12 ins., 40c; Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50.

BERBERIS. (Barberry.)

Cultivated for their handsome foliage, which assumes brilliant colors in autumn, and also for the attractive flowers and fruit; the former are yellow, and the berries in various shades of red. A general favorite.

BERBERIS darwini. Very ornamental shrub; foliage small, dark green; flowers orange yellow; berries dark purple. Potted, 10 to 14 ins., 60c; Balled, 2 to 2½ ft., \$1.50.

BERBERIS elegantissima. (NEW) Medium growing shrub with light green foliage; strong grower, and extremely bright and attractive. Potted, 6 to 8 ins., 35c; Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25.

BERBERIS gagnepaini. (NEW) A native of China with arching branches and long, green leaves; flowers orange color; berries blue black. Is a very desirable evergreen shrub. Potted, 10 to 12 ins., 75c.

BERBERIS knighti. (NEW) Leaves large, very dark glossy green; flowers large, yellow; handsome and quite distinct. Potted, 8 to 12 ins., 60c; 1 to 1½ ft., 75c; Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 2½ ft., \$2.00.

BERBERIS sargentiana. (Sargent Barberry.) Evergreen shrub; leaves spiny, dark green above and light green below; fruit long and black. On the whole a very handsome shrub and extremely hardy. Potted, 10 to 12 ins., 75c.

BERBERIS stenophylla. Very graceful shrub, with slender arching branches; flowers orange yellow, berries deep blue. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c; Balled 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50.

BERBERIS triacanthophora. (NEW) (Three Spine Barberry.) Of low growing habit; foliage bright green; berries purple. Fine for low borders and hedges; also for grouping and mass effects. Potted, 10 to 12 ins., 75c; Balled, 2 to 2½ ft., \$2.00.

BERBERIS wilsonae. Elegant shrub, with small leaves; branchlets covered with long yellow thorns; wood reddish; flowers golden yellow in dense clusters; fruit salmon red. Very distinct, with vivid autumn coloring. Potted, 14 to 16 ins., 60c; Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.15; 2 to 2½ ft., \$1.75.

BUDDLEIA. (Butterfly Bush.)

Native to the tropics and sub-tropics. Being quick-growing, the Buddleias afford immediate effects in garden-making. Broadly speaking, the several kinds are much alike in habit of growth, variations being chiefly in leaf formation and color of flowers. The following are among the best:

BUDDLEIA asiatica. Tall growing shrub with long leaves; flowers white, in drooping panicles, fragrant. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 45c; Gal. Can, 2 to 3 ft., 70c.

BUDDLEIA davidi. Large shrub, with globular panicles of light purple or violet flowers; very attractive and graceful. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c.

BUDDLEIA davidi veitchi. A rather robust shrub, erect at first, later arching gracefully, with dense and very large clusters of bright mauve-colored flowers with bright orange eye. One of the best. Potted 1½ to 2 ft., 60c; Gal. Can, 2 to 3 ft., 85c.

BUDDLEIA farquahare. Very beautiful new introduction with pink flowers. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 85c.

BUDDLEIA globosa. Medium sized, bushy shrub, long leaves; flowers round, orange yellow. Very pretty. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 75c; 5 Gal. Can, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25.

BUDDLEIA magnifica. A beautiful arching shrub; foliage bright green; flowers deep rose-purple. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c; Gal. Can, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

BUDDLEIA officinalis. Of spreading habit; flowers lilac purple and fragrant; leaves long and narrow. A rather fast grower. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c.

BUDDLEIA superba. (Summer Lilac.) Fine as a specimen or in groups; foliage narrow and long; flowers rose-purple and fragrant; branches arching. A rapid growing variety of spreading character. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c; Gal. Can, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

BUXUS. (Boxwood.)

Valuable as a border plant and for hedges; also fine as a tub plant for porch decoration and planted singly in the garden. Can be trained into various shapes.

BUXUS sempervirens. (Boxwood.) Dense compact, leaves small, deep green. Used as specimen plants in formal gardens or tubs. Trimmed globes and pyramids. \$1.50 to \$7.50.

BUXUS sempervirens aurea marginata. (Variegated Boxwood.) Similar to the above, except golden margined leaves. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.00.

BUXUS sempervirens suffruticosa. (Dwarf Boxwood.) Foliage small, dark green, and slow growing. Used extensively for bordering or edging or as single specimens in tubs and urns. Potted, 6 to 8 ins., (Bushy), 50c; Balled, 1 ft., \$1.25; Bare roots, 6 to 8 ins., 12½c; In Flats, 3 to 4 ins., 6c.

CALLISTEMON. (Bottle Brush.)

CALLISTEMON rigidus. Large shrub with narrow, rigid leaves. Flowers a rich crimson and very showy. Withstands drought. Qt. Can, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c; Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c; 2 to 3 ft., 85c.

CAMELLIA.

CAMELLIA japonica. Handsome shrub with dark green glossy leaves. Flowers wax-like, single and double, ranging through pink, red and white. Prefers a shady location. \$1.50 to \$6.00.

CAMPHORA. (Camphor Tree.)

CAMPHORA officinalis. Very handsome evergreen ornamental tree for lawn or avenue planting. Foliage clean, bright green. Leaves strongly scented with camphor. Qt. Can, 1 to 1½ ft., 40c; 1½ to 2 ft., 50c; Gal. Can, 3 to 4 ft., 85c; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.10; 5 Gal. Can, 5 to 6 ft., \$2.25.

CARPENTERIA. (Tree Anemone.)

See California Native Trees and Shrubs.

CASSIA.

CASSIA artemesoides. (Wormwood Senna.) Shrub, making a dense head. Leaves needle-like, pale green. Covered in summer with rich yellow flowers. Grows well in dry, sunny places. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c.

CASSIA tomentosa. (Woolly Senna.) Shrub valuable as single specimen or mass effects. Delights in a sunny situation; flowers deep yellow. Good winter bloomer. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c.

CARMICHAELIA

CARMICHAELIA odorata. (NEW.) Shrub of rather loose growing habit but somewhat erect; flowers pea-shaped; leaves small. Potted, 1 ft., 75c.

CASUARINA. (Beef Wood.)

CASUARINA stricta. (She Oak.) A unique, erect tree of quick growth, resembles somewhat a pine with extra long needles. Suitable for dry hillside planting. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 50c; 4 to 5 ft., 85c. 2½ Gal. Can, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.25; 5 Gal. Can, 6 to 7 ft., \$1.75.

CEANOTHUS. (Tree Lilac.)

See California Native Trees and Shrubs.

CEANOTHUS hybridum. (Gloire De Versailles.) Large shrub with attractive foliage and panicles of sky blue flowers. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.00.

CEANOTHUS hybridum. (Marie Simon.) Shrub of moderate growth, reddish-brown stems contrasting with rich green foliage. Flowers a beautiful rose-pink. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.00.

CERASTIUM

CERASTIUM tomentosum. (Snow in Summer.) Perennial, low, creeping plant; leaves oblong, grayish, woolly; flowers white. Fine for bedding, rockeries and borders. Potted, 8 to 10 ins., 35c.

CERATONIA. (St. John's Bread)

CERATONIA siliqua. (Carob Tree.) Makes a fine ornamental tree for street and avenue purposes or planted singly; will grow in dry situations. Leaves thick and leathery and of a dark green color and glossy; the long bean-like pods possess a value for stock food. 2½ Gal. Can, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00; 5 Gal. Cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25.

CESTRUM

CESTRUM aurantiacum. Large shrub, with large oval, waxy leaves. Flowers tubular, orange-yellow umbels, showy. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 65c; Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25.

CESTRUM elegans. A fast growing shrub with dark colored foliage; flowers tube-shaped and purplish-red. Attractive berries of the same color. Free bloomer. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c; Gal. Can, 2 to 2½ ft., 85c.

CHILOPSIS. (Desert Willow.)

See California Native Trees and Shrubs.

CHOISYA

CHOISYA ternata. (Mexican Orange.) Handsome evergreen shrub, with bright shining foliage and clusters of fragrant flowers. Suitable for sunny or shady locations. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c; 2½ Gal. Can, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25; Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50.

CHORIZEMA

CHORIZEMA ilicifolium. Small shrub of low growth. Very interesting pea-shaped orange red flowers. Foliage brilliant green, holly-like. Ideal as a semi-climber at base of house. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 65c.

CISTUS. (Rock Rose.)

Low-growing free-blooming shrubs with a profusion of showy flowers. Owing to their dwarf habit they are desirable for the small garden and as low border plants.

CISTUS albidus. Compact and drought resistant. Large lilac-pink flowers. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c.

CISTUS crispus. Dense, foliage woolly-white. Attractive deep rose flowers. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c.

CISTUS ladaniferus maculatus. (Spotted Rock Rose.) This variety is the most beautiful of the whole family. Shrub to three feet or more in height. Flowers large, single, white, with dark crimson dots at base of petals. Likes sunny location. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c.

CISTUS salvifolius. (White Rock Rose.) A low and sometimes procumbent shrub with large white, showy flowers. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c; Gal. Can, 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

COPROSMA

COPROSMA baueri. (Looking Glass Plant.) Beautiful green, glossy foliage. Forms a good-sized shrub. Nothing finer for massing when a rich shining green effect is desired. Does best in a protected semi-shady location. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c; Balled, 2 to 2½ ft., \$1.35.

COPROSMA baueri aurea variegata. Same as above, except foliage has a beautiful golden variegation. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00.

CORNUS. (Evergreen Dogwood.)

CORNUS capitata. Large shrub of exceptional beauty; foliage attractive; flowers cream-colored, large and showy; fruit red. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 65c; 5 Gal. Can, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50.

CORONILLA

Shrubs of easy culture and grown for their attractive foliage and profusion of yellow flowers.

CORONILLA emerus. (Scorpion Senna.) Very bright, pretty shrub, of straggling habit. Flowers winged, yellow, blooming all summer. Potted, 2 to 2½ ft., 60c; 2½ to 3 ft., \$1.25.

CORONILLA glauca. Smaller leaves, more glossy and a dwarf type; flowers pea-shaped, bright yellow; continuous bloomer. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c; 2½ Gal. Can, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25.

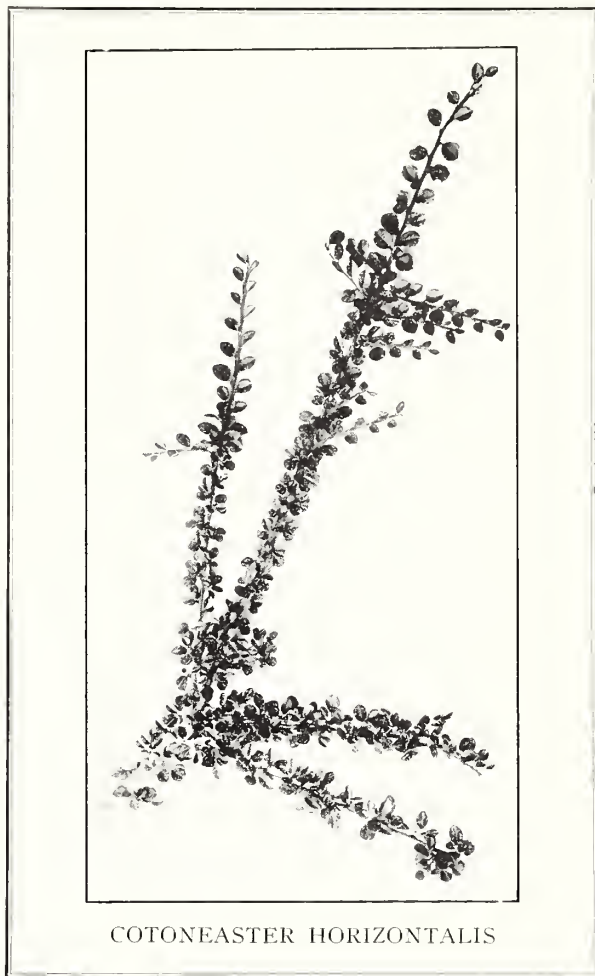
CORONILLA glauca variegata. Like the above except variegated foliage which makes it very attractive. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c; 2½ Gal. Can, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; Balled, 2 to 2½ ft., \$1.25.

CORREA

CORREA alba. A small compact and much-branched shrub, native of Australia. Foliage and flowers attractive. A recent introduction. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c.

COTONEASTER

A group of shrubs that has attained wide popularity during the past decade in California. Graceful in habit of growth, they possess a handsome bright green foliage, and various colored berries that yield a dash of lively



COTONEASTER HORIZONTALIS

color during the winter months. Fine for grouping, planted in rows or larger mass effects. All are thornless.

COTONEASTER acuminata. Erect growing shrub; leaves pointed, medium size. Flowers pinkish-white; followed by large red showy berries. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 75c; Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25.

COTONEASTER franchetti. Very handsome spreading shrub with arching branches; foliage light gray; berries orange-red scattered over the branches. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c; Gal. Can, 2 to 3 ft., 75c; Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.10; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.35.

COTONEASTER frigida. Fast growing shrub to 20 feet with large oblong leaves and scarlet berries in clusters. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c; Gal. Cans, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00; Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25.

COTONEASTER heroveana. One of the finest cotoneasters of semi-drooping habit, covered in winter with a profusion of brilliant red berries. A recent introduction. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c; Gal. Can, 2 to 3 ft., 85c; Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50.

COTONEASTER horizontalis. (Rock Cotoneaster.) Low growing trailing shrub, small dark green foliage and an abundance of bright red berries. Semi-deciduous. Excellent for ground cover or at corners of lawns and along the tops of walls, etc. Qt. Can, 8 to 12 ins., 50c; Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 65c; Balled, 2 to 2½ ft., \$1.75.

COTONEASTER microphylla. (Rockspray Cotoneaster.) A low growing, prostrate, densely branched shrub; foliage small and dark green; flowers tiny, berries purplish-red borne along the stems. Used for similar conditions as horizontalis. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 65c; Qt. Can, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c; 5 Gal. Can, 2 to 2½ ft., \$1.75; Balled, 2 to 2½ ft., \$1.75.

COTONEASTER microphylla thymifolia. (Thyme cotoneaster.) A dwarf variety of the preceding, having tiny leaves, smaller flowers and berries. A very dainty shrub. Qt. Can, 10 to 12 ins., 50c; Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 65c; Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50.

COTONEASTER pannosa. (Silverleaf cotoneaster.) A tall, fast-growing, graceful shrub. Foliage a silvery-gray green; berries vermilion-red, borne in small clusters along the stem. A very satisfactory berried shrub deserving a place in every garden. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 65c; Gal. Can, 3 to 4 ft., 85c; Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75.

COTONEASTER rotundifolia. (Roundleaf cotoneaster.) A native of the Himalayas. A low growing, prostrate shrub; leaves dark green; berries bright red. A recent introduction. Potted, 8 to 12 ins., 60c; Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.35.



COTONEASTER salicifolia. (Willowleaf cotoneaster.) A fast-growing variety, with dark green, attractive foliage and graceful drooping branches. Flowers white followed by many red berries. Another recent introduction. Balled, 2 to 2½ ft., \$1.50.

COTONEASTER schneideri. Erect growing shrub with very pretty bright orange-red berries. Semi-deciduous. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c; 5 Gal. Can, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75; Balled, 2 to 2½ ft., \$1.25.

COTONEASTER williamsii. Bushy upright growing variety of medium size. Foliage small, dark green; berries large, deep rose. A very fine new variety. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 70c.

CYTISUS. (See Genista.)

For convenience in comparing varieties we have listed all of the Brooms under Genista.

DAPHNE

Bushy shrubs suitable for borders and planted in groups. Should be in every garden.

DAPHNE odora. Slow growing shrub, with dark green foliage. Flowers white, extremely fragrant. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$2.75.

DAPHNE odora marginata. Differs from above in that foliage is variegated on edges and flowers are pink. Very popular. Potted, \$1.00. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$3.00; 2 to 2½ ft., \$5.00.

DENDROMECON. (Tree Poppy.)

See California Native Trees and Shrubs.

DIOSMA. (Breath of Heaven.)

Small heath-like shrubs; leaves simple, small and numerous; flowers white or reddish, small but abundant.

DIOSMA ericoides. Shrub with very fine, feathery foliage, delightfully fragrant. Flowers small, white. Very useful as pot plant, for window boxes, lawn specimens or for a border. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c; Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50.

DIOSMA recvesii. Foliage slender and delicate; flowers star-shaped and fragrant; compact grower. A good sort. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.75.

ELAEAGNUS

Shrubs capable of wide usage in private gardens, of easy culture and responsive to a good garden soil. Flowers quite small, but the leaves are handsome and very attractive.

ELAEAGNUS argentea. A hardy shrub with silvery erect branches; flowers yellow, fringed with white; berries white. Potted, 8 to 10 ins., 60c.

ELAEAGNUS pungens. Spreading shrub; shining, silvery leaves; flowers small, in clusters; fruit quite ornamental. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c; 5 Gal. Can, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00.

ELAEAGNUS pungens maculata. Leaves bright yellow with green margins, slightly wavy. An attractive and ornamental shrub. Potted, 10 to 12 ins., 60c; Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50.

ERICA. (Heath or Heather.)

Ericas are of many species, a large number of which are in cultivation and possess a value to the florist business as well as an ornament to the garden. Leaves needle-like; flowers solitary or in many flowered axillary or terminal umbels or spikes. All possess beauty and can be used to advantage in group and mass effects. They can also be used as pot plants. Our assortment contains the best varieties for California plantings.

ERICA bowleana. Distinct and beautiful, with slender upright branches; foliage gray blue, hanging daintily; flowers long, slender, white tubes, flecked with black. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.25.

ERICA charlesiana. A new introduction. Free bloomer with light pink, tubular flowers. 2½ Gal. Can, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50.

ERICA cotonoides veitchii. Dense compact shrub of medium growth; foliage fine and light green; flowers pure white in March and April. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.25; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.75.

ERICA felix laurie. An erect grower and a most attractive looking plant with thick clusters of tubular, deep pink, flowers resembling firecrackers. Has a very long flowering period. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.35.

ERICA hyalina. A pretty dwarf variety. Flowers salmon pink, covering the plant in winter and spring with color. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.35.

ERICA mediterranea. A dense bushy shrub covered in winter and spring with rosy pink flowers; foliage dark green. Potted, 10 to 12 ins., 50c; Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.25.

ERICA mediterranea hybrida. A dwarf and compact sort of the above variety. A very satisfactory plant for foreground planting and borders. Blooms freely. Balled, 10 to 12 ins., \$1.00; 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.25.

ERICA melanthera. A strong grower and one of the most popular winter blooming shrubs. Flowers rosy-lavender. Potted, 10 to 12 ins., 50c; Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75.

ERICA melanthera rubra. (NEW.) Shrub about five feet high; flowers reddish-purple, which persist nearly over the entire year, and are a solid mass of bloom during fall and winter. A rare type of heather. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00.

ERICA multiflora grandiflora. Of spreading habit and dense growth; flowers in long spikes and purple in color. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50.

ERICA persoluta alba. Rapid grower. When flowering in spring, the plant is a mass of beautiful white flowers. Foliage light green. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.25.

ERICA persoluta rosea. Similar to above, except flowers are a very pleasing pink. Very popular; one of the best. Potted, 8 to 12 ins., 60c; Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.35.

ERICA regerminans ovata. A continuous bloomer, flowers purplish-pink in graceful sprays. Do not fail to include this variety. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.35.

ERICA vagans. (Cornish Heath.) Shrub of medium growth with pale purplish-red flowers. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.35.

ERIOBOTRYA. (Loquat.)

ERIOBOTRYA japonica. Valuable as an ornamental tree as well as for its fruit. Foliage large, dark green and serrated. Fruit borne in clusters. (For fruiting variety Fruit Tree Department.) Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c; 2½ Gal. Can, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.35; Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50.

ESCALLONIA

Evergreen shrubs or small trees native of Brazil and Argentina, many of which find conditions to their liking and are extensively used in park and garden planting in California. The foliage being a bright, glossy green, the plants always present a neat and cleanly appearance; flowers are white, pink or red, fragrant and borne in panicles. All varieties do well throughout California and because of their hardness should be extensively planted.

ESCALLONIA berteriana. Compact, erect habit. Dark green, glossy foliage. Flowers white, in terminal racemes. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c; Gal. Can, 2 to 3 ft., 85c; Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50.

ESCALLONIA exoniensis. Desirable variety with small, dark green foliage. A medium sized, dense growing shrub. Flowers white, a free bloomer and very hardy. Gal. Can, 2 to 3 ft., 75c; Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25.

ESCALLONIA ingrami. (NEW) Strong grower. Flowers crimson, very attractive. Potted & Qt. Can, 1½ to 2 ft., 65c; Gal. Can, 2 to 3 ft., 90c; Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.35; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.60.

ESCALLONIA langleyensis. A graceful shrub; flowers light pink; foliage a glossy green. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c; 1½ to 2 ft., 65c.

ESCALLONIA macrantha. Shrub with thick, broadly ovate, glabrous leaves; flowers red, in long terminal racemes. A splendid garden shrub. Qt. Can, 8 to 12 ins., 40c; Potted 1½ to 2 ft., 75c.

ESCALLONIA montevidensis. Large shrub with white flowers in immense terminal cymes. One of the most satisfactory for parking spaces. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 65c; Balled 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25.

ESCALLONIA pterocladon. (NEW) Large shrub of spreading type; foliage very small and attractive, flowers red. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c; Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50.

ESCALLONIA rosea. Large shrub, upright grower; flowers pink, tube-like, in short clusters. Often used for screen or hedge work. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c; Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.15; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.35.

ESCALLONIA rubra. Very compact, with dark green leaves. Flowers dark red. Very desirable. Potted, 12 to 14 ins., 75c; Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.25; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.75.

EUCALYPTUS. (Australian Gums.)

The most popular introduction from Australia into California; the eucalyptus are now a dominant feature in the landscape in all sections of the state. Extensively planted as windbreaks, along highways and streets, as specimen trees, in groups and mass effects. Eucalyptus globulus is also widely planted for fuel; others by reason of leaf and flower and habit of growth possess rare ornamental values. The kinds listed are among the best.

EUCALYPTUS amplifolia. (Forest Gray Gum.) Habit similar to that of Red Gum, but stronger, and having broader leaves. Gal. Cans, 4 to 5 ft., 90c; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.10.

EUCALYPTUS citriodora. (Lemon Scented Gum.) A rapid growing ornamental tree with downy foliage when young, which has a pleasing lemon odor. Qt. Can, 1 to 1½ ft., 30c; 1½ to 2 ft., 45c; Gal. Can, 2 to 3 ft., 65c.

EUCALYPTUS corynocalyx. (Sugar Gum.) Tall growing with dark glossy foliage and smooth bark. A very handsome tree. Drought resistant. Qt. Can, 2 to 3 ft., 60c; Gal. Can, 3 to 4 ft., 85c.

EUCALYPTUS ficifolia. (Scarlet Flowering Gum.) Small tree with dark bark and dark green leathery foliage. Flowers red in large clusters. A strikingly handsome tree. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 65c; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

EUCALYPTUS globulus. (Blue Gum.) The most rapid growing Eucalyptus, used extensively for windbreaks and for its wood. Foliage blue when young, changing to deep green; flowers creamy white. Qt. Can, 2 to 3 ft., 30c; 3 to 4 ft., 40c; Gal. Can, 4 to 5 ft., 60c; 5 to 6 ft., 75c; In flats per 100, \$2.75.

EUCALYPTUS gunni. (Cider Gum.) A small ornamental tree with thick shining foliage; very hardy. Qt. Can, 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

EUCALYPTUS leucoxylo rosea. A hardy, ornamental tree and one that should be more widely planted on account of its brilliant pink flowers which are extremely decorative. Qt. Can, 3 to 4 ft., 75c; Gal. Can, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00; 5 Gal. Can, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.75; In flats per 100, \$4.50.

EUCALYPTUS polyanthemus. (Red Box.) Spreading tree of moderate growth; bark persistent; foliage round and a beautiful silver-blue color. Hardy and drought resistant. Qt. Cans, 2 to 3 ft., 60c; Gal. Can, 3 to 4 ft., 75c; In flats, per 100, \$4.00.

EUCALYPTUS robusta. Swamp Mahogany.) Fine for low moist situations. Symmetrical in growth; leaves large and glossy. Handsome as a specimen tree. Qt. Can, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c.

EUCALYPTUS rostrata. (Red Gum.) Tall tree of rapid growth; very hardy; wood hard and valuable. Qt. Can, 2 to 3 ft., 40c; 3 to 4 ft., 60c; Gal. Can, 4 to 5 ft., 75c; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00; In flats per 100, \$3.50.



EUCALYPTUS rudis. (Desert Gum.) Erect and stately, strong and fast grower; bark gray in color; leaves lance-shaped; adapted to plantings in the hot interior valleys. Qt. Can, 3 to 4 ft., 50c; 4 to 5 ft., 65c; Gal. Can, 5 to 6 ft., 90c; In flats per 100, \$3.50.

EUCALYPTUS sideroxylon-rosea. A very ornamental tree of moderate growth with long, narrow foliage. Flowers deep pink and profuse. One of the best. Qt. Can, 2 to 3 ft., 60c; 3 to 4 ft., 75c; Gal. Can, 4 to 5 ft., 90c; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00; In flats per 100, \$5.00.

EUCALYPTUS viminalis. (Manna Gum.) Very tall, handsome tree with smooth white bark. A rapid grower and resistant to frost and strong winds. Qt. Can, 2 to 3 ft., 40c; 3 to 4 ft., 50c; In flats per 100, \$3.50.

EUGENIA

Evergreen trees or shrubs closely allied to the Myrtles, some of which yield edible fruits, and one the clove of commerce. Very ornamental.

EUGENIA hookeriana. (NEW) Recommended as even more desirable than the myrtifolia, and quite as well adapted to California conditions. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c; Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50.

EUGENIA myrtifolia. (Australian Brush Cherry.) Grows to a good sized tree, but in California used as a shrub, trimmed into any shape or as a clipped hedge. Foliage glossy, green, new growth has a ruddy hue. Flowers and fruit are attractive. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c; Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.25.

EUONYMUS

Upright small trees or shrubs grown for their attractive foliage and fruits; flowers small, greenish or purplish in color; berries orange-yellow. Valuable for grouping, borders, hedges, and as single plants.

EUONYMUS japonica. Very rich, dark glossy green foliage. Grows to large spreading shrub or may be trimmed to any shape. Gal. Can, 2 to 3 ft., 50c; Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50.

EUONYMUS japonica alba marginatus. (Silver Euonymus.) Bushy. The leaves of this variety have a narrow margin of silvery white. Gal. Can, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c; 5 Gal. Can, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50.

EUONYMUS japonica aurea variegata. (Golden variegated.) Strong grower. Leaves bright golden yellow in center, dark green around edges. Very popular. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 65c; Balled 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.25.

EUONYMUS japonica columnaris. Upright columnar habit. Leaves shiny green. Fine as small specimen plants. Potted, 8 to 12 ins., 50c; Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.15; 2 to 2½ ft., \$1.50.

EUONYMUS japonica microphyllus. (E. Pulchellus.) (Small-leaved Euonymus.) Dwarf type. Leaves small dark green. Withstands heat or cold. Potted, 6 to 8 ins., 40c; 2½ Gal. Can, 1½ ft., \$1.35; Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.25.

EUONYMUS japonica. (Pres. Gauthier.) Upright and bushy. Foliage white, variegated with shadings of pink. Very satisfactory. Potted, 8 to 12 ins., 50c; Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25.

EUONYMUS sieboldi. Foliage green, turning to a coppery red in winter; of drooping habit. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 65c; Gal. Can, 1½ to 2 ft., 80c.

EUONYMUS viridis variegatus. (Duc de Anjou.) Bushy type. Leaves dark green towards the base with markings of light green and pale yellow in the center. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c; Gal. Can, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c; 5 Gal. Can, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50.

FABIANA

FABIANA imbricata. Tall, hardy, heather-like shrub. Flowers profuse, white, tubular; very ornamental. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c; 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

FEIJOA. (Pineapple Guava.)

FEIJOA sellowiana. A handsome strong growing shrub. Foliage gray-green. Flowers showy whitish purple with conspicuous red stamens. Fruit oval, greenish in color, and edible. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 85c; Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.25; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.00.

FESTUCA. (Fescue.)

FESTUCA glauca. (Blue Fescue.) Grass-like plant with distinct silvery-blue foliage. Ideal for rockeries and borders. Potted, 15c and 25c.

FREMONTIA. (Slippery Elm.)

See California Native Trees and Shrubs.

GENISTA (CYTISUS). (Broom.)

A popular group of shrubs owing to their showy, pea-shaped yellow flowers. Quick growing and a valuable addition to any garden.

GENISTA canariensis. (Canary Broom.) Much branched shrub; flowers bright yellow; makes a fine hedge, or is very handsome planted in groups. Potted, 1 to 2 ft., 40c; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

GENISTA elatior. A very satisfactory recent introduction. Bushy type; foliage dark green, flowers bright yellow, borne on long spikes. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 85c.

GENISTA fragrans. (Sweet Broom.) A very satisfactory hardy broom. Entire plant covered in spring and summer with pea-shaped bright yellow flowers. Potted, 1 to 2 ft., 60c; 2 to 3 ft., 85c.

GENISTA hispanica. (Spanish Broom.) Large, upright growing shrub, covered in summer with its clear yellow flowers. One of the most satisfactory hardy shrubs. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 75c; 3 to 4 ft., 85c.

GENISTA hispanica nana. A dwarf variety of the preceding and a very graceful plant. Potted, 10 to 12 ins., 50c; 1 to 1½ ft., 65c.

GENISTA monosperma. (Bridal Veil.) One of the newer varieties of broom; slender, almost leafless branches. Flowers white, very graceful. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 65c.

GENISTA multiflorus alba. Low shrub; leaves rather small; flowers in terminal heads or racemes, white, followed by flat pods. Decidedly ornamental and free flowering. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c; 2 to 3 ft., 75c; Balled, 1 ft., \$1.15.



HYPERICUM MOSERIANUM (Gold Flower)

GENISTA racemosus. (Easter Broom.) Medium sized bushy shrub. Flowers yellow, in long upright racemes. A profuse bloomer. Foliage attractive. Potted, 8 to 12 ins., 65c; 1½ to 2 ft., 85c; Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25.

GENISTA scorpiarius. (Scotch Broom.) Strong grower; erect, bushy shrub with minute leaves and large, yellow, pea-shaped flowers. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c; 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

GENISTA scorpiarius andreana. A handsome variety of the preceding. Flowers yellow and mahogany red. Popular. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c.

GREVILLEA

Another valuable introduction from Australia. Trees or shrubs, valuable because more or less drouth-resistant and for the flaring golden-russet flowers, which persist for a considerable length of time. Handsome planted single, in groups, and in rows along streets and highways.

GREVILLEA banksii. A new and very interesting half-hardy shrub or tree. Flowers scarlet on long panicles. Almost a continuous bloomer. Very attractive. Potted, 12 to 15 ins., 75c.

GREVILLEA robusta. (Silk Oak.) Tall, symmetrical tree, with fern-like foliage. Flowers orange-yellow. Drought resistant. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., 75c; Gal. Can, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.25; 5 Gal. Can, 6 to 7 ft., \$2.25.

GREVILLEA thelemanniana. Small shrub, leaves finely pinnate; flowers deep red; blooms continuously. Very ornamental but will not stand much frost. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 85c.

HAKEA

HAKEA laurina. (Sea Urchin.) Tall shrub or tree with long, narrow leaves. Flowers crimson, with numerous prominent yellow styles. A most handsome shrub. In Italy called, "The Glory of the Gardens of the Riviera." Gal. Can, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.25; 5 Gal. Can, 6 to 7 ft., \$2.00.

HYPERICUM. (St. Johns-wort.)

Shrubs grown chiefly for their attractive flowers, borne in cymes or sometimes solitary, the blossoms ranging a half to an inch in diameter and of an intense yellow in color. Does well in most any situation.

HYPERICUM calycinum. Low growing; flowers yellow; a satisfactory border plant or ground cover. Valuable in shady locations. Qt. Can, 25c; Potted, 30c.

HYPERICUM moserianum. (Gold Flower.) Bushy shrub; flowers very abundant, large, golden yellow. Potted, 10 to 12 ins., 50c; Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., 90c.

HYPERICUM moserianum tricolor. Similar to preceding, but with variegated foliage; very pretty. Potted, 10 to 12 ins., 60c.

HYPERICUM patulum. (Japanese Hypericum.) A small, spreading shrub with many smooth, purplish, arching two-edged branches, and a profusion of large yellow flowers. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c; 2 to 3 ft., 75c; Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25.

HYPERICUM patulum henryi. Tall, bushy shrub; foliage blue-green; flowers golden yellow often two inches in diameter. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c; Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25.

ILEX. (Holly.)

Planted chiefly for their handsome foliage and bright-colored berries; flowers inconspicuous and whitish in color.

ILEX aquifolium. (English Holly.) Well known shrub or tree with leathery dark green, spiny leaves. When berried is very attractive. Suitable under shady situations. Balled, \$2.50 to \$12.50.

ILEX opaca. (American Holly.) Tree with spreading short branches forming a pyramidal head; leaves oval with large remote spiny teeth, dull green above, yellow beneath; fruit a dull scarlet, usually solitary. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.75; Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50.

JACARANDA

JACARANDA ovalifolia. One of the handsomest flowering trees grown. Foliage fern-like. Flowers tubular, light violet-blue, borne in clusters. Good avenue or specimen tree. Somewhat tender. Potted, 1 ft., 60c.

LAUROCERASUS

Shrubs evergreen in habit whose chief claim for consideration is their lustrous and handsome green foliage; flowers and fruit are also attractive. Fine for grouping and background effects.

LAUROCERASUS caroliniana. (Wild Orange.) Tree or shrub. Very handsome in foliage, flowers and fruit. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 75c; 5 Gal. Can, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.75.

LAUROCERASUS officinalis. (English Laurel.) A fine large compact shrub for rich, green effect. Leaves very large, heavy and glossy. Potted, 8 to 12 ins., 40c; Gal. Can, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c; 5 Gal. Can, 2 to 2½ ft., \$1.75; Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50.

LAUROCERASUS officinalis nana. (Dwarf English Laurel.) A very handsome little shrub similar to the preceding except dwarf in habit. Makes an excellent tub plant. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00.

LAUROCERASUS lusitanica. (Portugal Laurel.) Strong, compact shrub, with long pendant racemes of white flowers and dark green foliage. 5 Gal. Can, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75; Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75.

LAURUS. (Laurel.)

LAURUS nobilis. (Sweet Bay Tree.) Ornamental, erect shrub or tree with dark green leaves. Used when trimmed in formal gardening, or for porch decoration in tubs. The leaves are used in cooking. "The Laurel of the Ancient Greeks." Potted, 12 to 15 ins., 75c; 5 Gal. Can, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.25; Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$3.00.

LEPTOSPERMUM.

Shrubs native to Australia and New Zealand, valuable for hedges, grouping and as single specimens. Leaves small and rigid; flowers white to red and solitary. Most varieties are quite rapid growers.

LEPTOSPERMUM chapmani. Erect growing shrub; foliage small, full; flowers single petals, white with dark center. A new and satisfactory shrub. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c; Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50.

LEPTOSPERMUM laevigatum. (Australian Tea Tree.) Shrub with graceful arching branches; foliage small, grayish-green; flowers in profusion, white. Very useful for hedges, in groups or as a single specimen. Qt. Can, 1 to 1½ ft., 35c; 1½ to 2 ft., 50c; Potted, 2 to 2½ ft., 75c; Gal. Can, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00; 5 Gal. Can, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.75; Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25.

LEPTOSPERMUM nicholsii. Bushy shrub; leaves minute, with reddish tinge; flowers small, deep rose-crimson, in profusion. Most rare and gorgeous shrub. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 85c; 2½ Gal. Can, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50.

LIGUSTRUM. (Privet.)

Evergreen shrubs largely used for hedges and borders, for grouping and mass effects, some growing taller than others. Flowers white in color and borne in terminal panicles; popular throughout the state.

LIGUSTRUM acuminatum. (*L. ciliatum*.) Rather small shrub, with a fine foliage and large flower spikes; foliage dense and heavy, maintaining a dark green color over the entire year. Fine for massing and as a single plant. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c; 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

LIGUSTRUM amurense. (Amoor river.) Shrub with small roundish foliage; white flowers in summer and covered with black berries in winter. Qt. Can, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

LIGUSTRUM henryi. Medium size, fast growing, bushy shrub; foliage small, dark, glossy-green. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c; Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.25.

LIGUSTRUM japonicum. (Japanese Privet.) Large, bushy shrub with large, very rich, dark green foliage. Flowers white in broad panicles. An exceedingly handsome shrub for hedge or specimen. Best hedge plant for shady situations. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 40c; 2 to 3 ft., 60c; Balled, 2 to 2½ ft., \$1.50.

LIGUSTRUM ovalifolium. (California Privet.) Used mainly for hedges, for which purpose it is unexcelled. It makes a perfect hedge and stands trimming well. Gal. Can, 3 to 4 ft., 50c; Bare root, 1 to 2 ft., \$6.00 per 100; 2 to 3 ft., well branched, \$10.00 per 100; In flats, 8 to 12 ins., \$4.00 per 100.

LIGUSTRUM ovalifolium aurea-marginata. (Golden Privet.) Yellow variegated form of the above. Ideal as specimen plants to add color to shrubbery planting. Qt. Can, 10 to 12 ins., 40c; Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c; Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.15; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.35; In flats 6 to 8 ins., \$8.00 per 100.

LIGUSTRUM sinense. (Chinese Privet.) Shrub with slender spreading branches; leaves leathery, dark green above, light green beneath. Flowers white and very fragrant. Fine for hedges and borders and for mass effects. Potted, 10 to 14 ins., 40c; 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

LIGUSTRUM vulgare. (English Privet.) Rather tall shrub, shining leaves, and panicles of fragrant white flowers followed by blue-black berries. Good for hedge plant. Gal. Can, 3 to 4 ft., 50c; Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., \$7.00 per 100.

LONICERA. (Honeysuckle.)

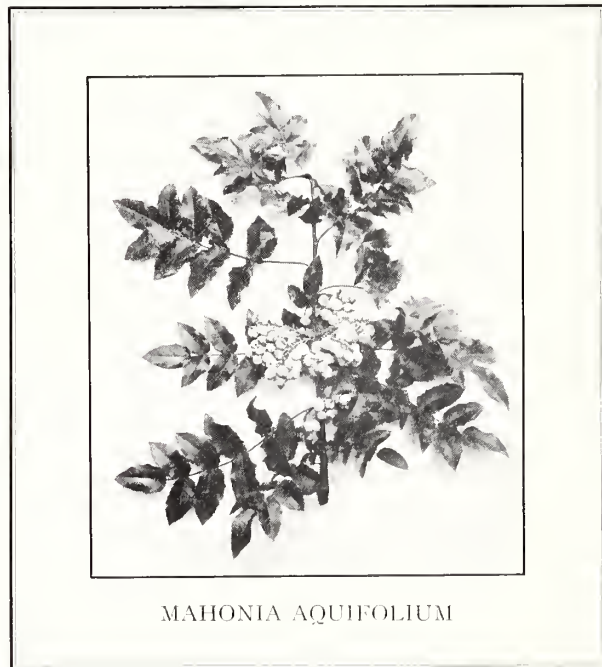
LONICERA nitida. (Bush Honeysuckle.) Fast growing medium sized shrub with small dark green foliage. Can be trimmed into any shape. Good for a low hedge. Potted, 8 to 12 ins., 30c; Gal. Can, 2 to 3 ft., 75c; Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.60.

LUPINUS. (Lupine.)

See California Native Trees and Shrubs.

MAGNOLIA

MAGNOLIA grandiflora. The grandest large leaved evergreen tree, when planted in suitable location, rich soil, warm climate, and plenty of summer moisture. Foliage bright green, glossy; flowers fragrant, very large and pure white. Potted, 8 to 12 ins., 75c; 2½ Gal. Can, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.75; Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50.



MAHONIA AQUIFOLIUM

MAHONIA

See also California Native Trees and Shrubs.

MAHONIA bealei. (Japonica) (Japanese Barberry.) Medium sized shrub, distinct; foliage large, spiny, light green, turning yellow with age. Flowers yellow; berries blue. Suitable for shady location. Potted, 10 to 14 ins., 50c; 14 to 18 ins., 75c; 2½ Gal. Can, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25; Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75.

MELALEUCA. (Bottle Brush.)

Australian trees and shrubs widely grown in California for ornamental purposes; also desirable because rapid growers and drought resistant. Flowers and foliage show considerable variation, thus extending their uses in ornamental plantings.

MELALEUCA decussata. Splendid shrub of graceful drooping habit; foliage dense and bluish green; flowers lavender. Very pretty. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c; 1½ to 2 ft., 60c; Balled 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50.

MELALEUCA diosmifolia. Graceful fast growing shrub with foliage like Diosma. Flowers creamy white. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 60c; Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25.

MELALEUCA ericifolia. Small tree or large shrub, with fine heather-like foliage; flowers yellowish-white. Withstands drought conditions. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., 60c; Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50.

MELALEUCA hypericifolia. Tall growing, leaves long, narrow; flowers red; very handsome shrub. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 60c; 2½ Gal. Can, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.35; Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25.

MELALEUCA nesophylla. Strong quick growing shrub; full flowering, flowers rosy-pink in terminal rounded heads. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 75c; Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25.

MELALEUCA wilsoni. An erect type, foliage medium and lance-shaped; new growth a ruddy red. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., 75c; Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50.

MENZIESIA

MENZIESIA salisifolia. Small shrub useful as a rock plant or for massing; flowers delicate pink in color. Balled, 12 to 14 ins., \$1.25.



VIEW OF LATH HOUSE AT OUR MORGAN HILL NURSERY

MUEHLENBECKIA

MUEHLENBECKIA platyclada. (Ribbon Bush.) A bushy shrub of erect habit with broad and flat ribbon-like branches instead of leaves. Flowers large and white; berries red. An oddity. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 65c.

MYRICA. (Wax Myrtle.)

See California Native Trees and Shrubs.

MYRTUS. (Myrtle.)

Shrubs or trees of wide use in ornamental gardening either as specimen plants or in mass effects. Leaves usually small; flowers white or tinged with rose. Can be highly recommended for the beautification of home grounds. We have several new additions.

MYRTUS communis. (English Myrtle.) Shrub, with glossy fragrant leaves, and numerous white flowers. Qt. Can, 12 to 14 ins., 50c; Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c; Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.00; 2 to 2½ ft., \$1.25.

MYRTUS communis compacta. (Dwarf Myrtle.) Comparatively new and well adapted for low borders or hedges. Dense and compact, with small dark, glossy leaves. Can be pruned to any shape. Hardy. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.50.

MYRTUS communis microphylla. Similar to the above except leaves are much smaller. Very satisfactory. Qt. Can, 10 to 12 ins., 50c; Potted, 12 to 14 ins., 60c; Balled, 1 ft., \$1.25; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50.

MYRTUS communis variegata. A variegated form of communis. Very attractive flowers and fruit. Potted, 10 to 12 ins., 60c; Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.35; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.75.

MYRTUS ralphii. An attractive shrub having numerous slender stems; foliage small, brownish-green. Small flowers and fruit. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c; 2½ Gal. Can, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50.

MYRTUS ugni. (Eugenia ugni) (Chile Guava.) (NEW.) Small shrub of slow growth; leaves small, light green; very attractive owing to its glossy purple fruit which is edible. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.50.

NANDINA

NANDINA domestica. Medium sized shrub, foliage always graceful. Light green in summer, vivid red in fall and winter. Flowers white in upright panicles followed with scarlet-red berries. One of the rare shrubs that possess attractive foliage, flowers and berries combined. Potted, 10 to 12 ins., 60c; 1½ to 2 ft., 85c; 2½ Gal. Can, 2 to 2½ ft., \$1.50; Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25.

NERIUM. (Oleander.)

NERIUM. (Oleander.) Fast growing bushy shrub or small tree, drought resistant. Likes a sunny location; free flowering and very showy. Assorted colors. Double crimson, pink, rose, salmon pink and white. Single crimson, deep rose, light pink, light salmon yellow and white. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 65c; 2½ Gal. Can and Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75.

OSTEOMELES

OSTEOMELES schwerina. (Stone Apple.) Very ornamental Chinese shrub with small graceful foliage. Suitable as a garden or tub plant. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 85c; Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.50.

PERNETTYA

PERNETTYA. (Prickly Heath.) (New.) Grown for its beautiful berries, with which the shrub is covered in the fall and winter. Crimson, pink, red and white. Potted, 50c.

PHILADELPHUS

PHILADELPHUS mexicanus. (Evergreen Mock Orange.) Small shrub, with climbing inclinations; flowers white and fragrant. Comparatively little known, and worthy of a trial. Gal. Can, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

PHOTINIA arbutifolia. (Toyon.)

See California Native Trees and Shrubs.

PHOTINIA serrulata. Large shrub or small tree, with very handsome foliage, beautifully tinted in winter. The flowers are followed by showy red berries. 5 Gal. Can, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$2.50.

PIMELEA. (Rice Flower.)

PIMELEA ferruginea. Small shrub, growing into a dense globular shape. Flowers freely; beautiful rosy-pink. Very handsome. Potted, 8 to 12 ins., 75c.



NANDINA DOMESTICA

PITTOSPORUM

Trees and shrubs widely used in the beautification of home surroundings, city squares and public parks. Those we list are hardy and long lived and in habit of growth robust and vigorous. Variations in size render the group available for most any situation.

PITTOSPORUM crassifolium. Tall shrub, with whitish rather downy leaves, and small deep red flowers. Ideal for hedge work or group planting. Resistant to wind and does well along the sea shore. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c; Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.25.

PITTOSPORUM engenioides. Shrub or small tree, with bright colored wavy margined foliage. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 60c; Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50.

PITTOSPORUM phylleroides. Fair sized tree resembling a Weeping Willow, but doing well in very dry places. Exceedingly ornamental and graceful. Leaves very long, narrow, branches drooping. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00; Balled 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.75.

PITTOSPORUM tenuifolium. (Nigricans.) Shrub or small tree, with small shiny, lustrous leaves, stems black. One of the very best for hedges, or as specimen plants. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 45c; Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.35.

PITTOSPORUM tobira. (Japanese Pittosporum.) Shrub, low growing; white, very fragrant flowers. Foliage green and glossy. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c; Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00.

PITTOSPORUM tobira variegatum. A variegated form of the above; distinct and handsome. Potted, 8 to 12 ins., 75c; Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50.

PITTOSPORUM undulatum. (Orange Pittosporum.) Large shrub. Leaves large, wavy. Flowers numerous; white and fragrant. Very beautiful for lawn planting. 5 Gal. Can, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25.

POLYGALA

POLYGALA dalmaisana. Dense, globular shrub of moderate growth, with slender branches of soft, pleasing appearance and slightly glaucous. Flowers pea-shaped and magenta pink. This shrub is constantly covered with flowers. Potted, 8 to 10 ins., 60c; Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50.

PRUNUS

PRUNUS ilicifolia. (Evergreen Wild Cherry.)

PRUNUS lyoni. (Catalina Island Cherry.)

See California Native Trees and Shrubs.

PSIDIUM. (Guava.)

PSIDIUM cattleianum. (Strawberry Guava.) Ornamental shrub. Foliage green and glossy; fruit red, attractive, and splendid for jellies. Potted, 8 to 12 ins., 50c; 5 Gal. Can, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50.

PUNCIA

PUNCIA granatum nana. (Dwarf pomegranate.) A very attractive little plant suitable for grouping or rockeries for color effect. Flowers and fruit are small but showy. Continuously in bloom. Balled, 8 to 12 ins., \$1.35.

PYRACANTHA. (Firethorn.)

Hardwooded evergreen, berried shrubs closely allied to the Cotonaster and Crataegus; from the former they are distinguished by thorns. Foliage is glossy green, which in the fall and winter months affords a striking contrast to the brilliant orange and scarlet berries with which the plants are covered. Hardy and effective.

PYRACANTHA angustifolia. (Evergreen Hawthorne.) A fast-growing shrub; foliage long and narrow; berries very abundant, orange yellow, glossy and hold their color throughout the winter. Ot. Can, 1 to 2 ft., 40c; Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 65c; Gal. Can, 3 to 4 ft., 85c; 5 Gal. Can, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.75; Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50.

PYRACANTHA coccinea. (Burning Bush.) Foliage small and ovate; berries orange to orange-scarlet in color. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c; Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50.

PYRACANTHA coccinea lalandi. Upright grower; foliage large and long; berries heavily in clusters along stem; bright orange in color. Very popular. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 70c; Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.60.

PYRACANTHA crenulata. Large shrub, or may be trained as small tree. Flowers white, in clusters; berries scarlet, very profuse. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c; Gal. Can, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00; Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.35; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75.

PYRACANTHA crenulata yunnanensis. A splendid form of the preceding; growth horizontal and more vigorous; foliage large and glossy; flowers white and followed by masses of large, coral-red berries, which remain on the plant until early spring. Very satisfactory. Potted, 8 to 12 ins., 35c; Ot. Can, 10 to 14 ins., 40c; Gal. Can, 2 to 3 ft., 75c; Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.35; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.60; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00.

PYRACANTHA formosiana. (NEW.) Good grower of moderate compact height; foliage slightly glaucous; berries bright scarlet. One of the most satisfactory Pyracanthas. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 85c; Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00.

PYRACANTHA kensuriensis. A new introduction. A very small leaf, bushy variety which bears a profusion of orange-yellow berries in clusters. Very satisfactory. Potted, 1 to 2 ft., 65c; 2 to 3 ft., 85c; Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.60.



PYRACANTHA CRENULATA

QUERCUS. (Oak.)

See also California Native Trees and Shrubs.

Nothing lends a stronger appeal to our sense of beauty and comfort than the presence of a few stately oak trees, of which there are a number of varieties native to the state, descriptions of which will be found in the pages devoted to California Native Trees and Shrubs.

QUERCUS ballota. (Holly or Holm Oak.) Native of Southern Europe. Tall, handsome tree; foliage variable; acorns are sweet and edible. Gal. Can, 2 to 3 ft., 75c. 5 Gal. Can, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00. 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50.

QUERCUS suber. (Cork Oak.) A beautiful, ornamental tree, with thick layers of corky bark producing the cork of commerce. 5 Gal. Can, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50; 5 to 6 ft., \$3.00.

RAPHIOLEPIS

RAPHIOLEPIS umbellata. (Japonica.) Compact shrub, with thick, dark green leaves; flowers white; berries large, purplish-black. A most useful shrub for low interplanting or massing. Potted, 10 to 12 ins., 60c; 1 to 1½ ft., 75c; Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.35.

RHAMNUS

See California Native Trees and Shrubs.

RHUS. (Sumac.)

See California Native Trees and Shrubs.

SCHINUS. (Pepper Tree.)

SCHINUS molle. (California Pepper Tree.) Fast growing, hardy, evergreen tree, with fine feathery foliage and red berries. Suitable as a shade tree or for avenue planting. Ot. Can, 1½ to 2 ft., 40c; Gal. Can, 4 to 5 ft., 85c; 5 Gal. Can, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.75; 6 to 8 ft., \$2.25.

SCHINUS terebinthefolius. (Brazilian Pepper Tree.) (NEW.) Leaves larger than preceding and should become very popular. Gal. Can, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00.

SOLANUM

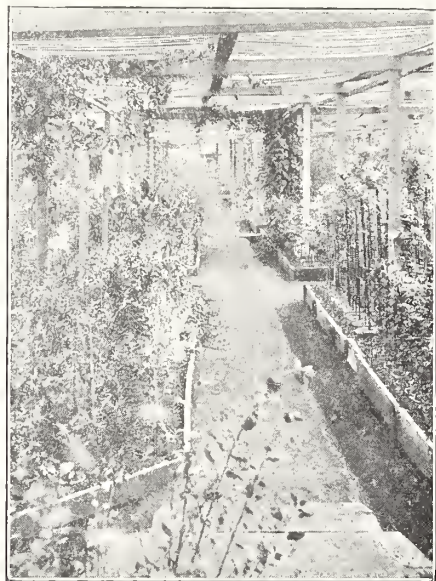
SOLANUM pseudo-capsicum. (Jerusalem Cherry.) Small branching erect shrub; leaves narrow-oblong; flowers white; fruit globular, scarlet-yellow, remaining on the bush for a long period. Strikingly ornamental. Potted, 75c; Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.25.

STERCULIA

STERCULIA diversifolia. (Bottle Tree.) Tall tree, tapering trunk; bark smooth, green. A very satisfactory, hardy street tree. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 40c; Gal. Can, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c; Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.75; 5 Gal. Can, 6 to 7 ft., \$2.25.

TEUCRIUM. (Germander.)

TEUCRIUM fruticans. Low spreading shrub. Foliage white and sage-like; flowers blue. A fast grower and desirable for its fine color. Will stand considerable pruning. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 75c; Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25.



LATH HOUSE VIEW

THYMUS. (Thyme.)

THYMUS vulgaris. (Common Thyme.) Small shrub used for edgings or rockeries, or the shoots and leaves are sometimes used for seasoning foods. Potted, 35c.

TRISTANIA

TRISTANIA conferta. (Brisbane Box.) Very handsome shade tree, much grown in New South Wales along the boulevards. Withstands drought well. Gal. Can, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50.

ULEX. (Gorse.)

ULEX europeus. (Furze Gorse.) A much-branched spiny shrub, having pea-shaped bright yellow blossoms in profusion. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 45c; Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25.

ULEX europeus nana. (Dwarf Gorse.) Originated in our nursery. A compact globe-shaped variety, covered with beautiful yellow flowers in spring. Potted, 8 to 12 ins., 30c; Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.15; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.35.

ULMUS. (Elm.)

ULMUS parvifolia. (Evergreen Elm.) A rather tall, slender growing tree with drooping branchlets; leaves small, oval. 5 Gal. Can, 6 to 8 ft., \$2.50.

UMBELLULARIA. (Laurel or Bay Tree.)

See California Native Trees and Shrubs.

VERONICA

A popular and well known group of flowering shrubs of easy culture, useful for grouping, borders or as single specimens. Nearly all are compact and dense in habit and free flowering, which makes them desirable for garden planting.

VERONICA andersoni. Long leaves, glossy green. Flowers bluish violet, in long spikes. Rapid grower. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c; Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25.

VERONICA andersoni variegata. Rapid grower, foliage variegated, white; flowers blue in spikes. Potted, 1 ft., 50c; Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25.

VERONICA buxifolia. Small compact, dwarf shrub. Foliage small and glossy green. Flowers white, in spikes. Balled, 8 to 10 ins., 90c.

VERONICA chatamica. Prostrate grower; foliage light green. Flowers pink. Suitable for ground cover and rockeries. Potted, 8 to 12 ins., 45c; Balled, 12 to 14 ins., \$1.25.

VERONICA cupressoides. Very distinct. A compact type. Slender branches, leaves narrow, almost needle-like; flowers lilac. Balled, 10 to 12 ins., 90c; Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.15.

VERONICA decussata. Moderate grower. Foliage light green. Flowers bluish; profuse bloomer. Potted, 12 to 14 ins., 50c; Balled, 1 ft., \$1.00.

VERONICA decussata variegata. Similar to the above except foliage variegated. Potted, 10 to 12 ins., 50c; Balled, 1 ft., \$1.00.

VERONICA elliptica. Upright shrub of about five feet; foliage small, light green; flowers large, borne in loose spikes, violet tinted in the bud, changing to white. Potted, 12 to 14 ins., 50c; Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.25.

VERONICA formosiana. Tall growing shrub, bright green foliage and white flowers. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c.

VERONICA glaucophylla. Of dense habit; foliage small, silver-grey green; compact; flowers white. Potted, 6 to 8 ins., 30c.

VERONICA hulkeana. Extremely showy. Flowers very numerous, small, pale soft lilac. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c; Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.15.

VERONICA imperialis. Strong growing habit. Leaves large, dark green, with purple margins in mid-ribs. Flowers in long spikes, deep wine-colored. Potted, 8 to 12 ins., 50c; Balled, 1 ft., \$1.15.

VERONICA pimeloides. Low compact grower; foliage minute; dark green. Splendid in groups. Potted, 6 to 8 ins., 50c; Balled, 10 to 12 ins., \$1.00.

VERONICA pinquifolia. Of spreading and prostrate habit; foliage oblong, silvery-grey, margined red; flowers white. Potted, 6 to 8 ins., 35c; Balled, 1 ft., \$1.00.

VERONICA reevesii. Small, narrow leaves; flowers lavender pink; a profuse bloomer. A very pretty variety. Potted, 6 to 8 ins., 30c; Balled, 10 to 12 ins., 90c; 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.35.

VERONICA traversii. A bushy shrub with long, narrow leaves and pure white flowers. Potted, 10 to 12 ins., 35c; Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.35.

VIBURNUM

Old and favorite shrub throughout California. In habit of growth upright; flowers white or pale pink borne in umbel like cymes, which prevail quite generally during the winter months. Good as hedge plants, planted singly or in groups.

VIBURNUM rhytidophyllum. (Leatherleaf viburnum.) A very distinct and attractive shrub with large, dark, bronze-green, leather-like leaves. Flowers yellowish-white; fruit red, changing to shining black. 5 Gal. Can, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75.

VIBURNUM suspensum. (Sandankwa.) A spreading shrub with slender branches and shining dark-green foliage; flowers white, tinged pink. A very good one. Potted, 8 to 12 ins., 50c; Balled, 1 to 2 ft., \$1.60.

VIBURNUM tinus. (Laurustinus.) Bushy shrub of compact growth. Wavy-margined, dark green, pointed leaves. Profuse bloomer. Flowers in broad heads, pinkish in bud and white when open. Potted, 8 to 12 ins., 50c; Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.60.

VIBURNUM tinus grandiflora. Growth is stronger than preceding, leaves large and very glossy, with flower clusters several times as large. Very fine. Potted, 8 to 12 ins., 45c; Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75.

VIBURNUM tinus variegatum. A variegated form of tinus. Showy. Potted, 8 to 12 ins., 50c; Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75.

WIGANDIA

WIGANDIA macrophylla. (Large Leaved Wigandia.) Shrub or small tree with large hairy leaves; flowers violet-colored borne in loose spikes. Showy and effective, but is sensitive to frost. Potted, 60c.



PEPPER TREE. (See page 16.)

Coniferous Evergreen Trees and Shrubs

No garden is quite complete without at least a few of the evergreen, cone-bearing, or needle-leaved trees which, in combination with the broad-leaved varieties, give pleasing and diversified effects. In this division of plant life there is indeed a wide latitude from which to make a selection. This should appeal to intending planters and tree lovers, as many of the cone-bearing trees are native to California. Conifers do exceptionally well in our coastal region, where conditions are to their liking. Planting methods and after-care are much the same as with the broad-leaved evergreen trees.

ABIES. (Firs.)

A handsome genus of coniferous trees, many of which are native to the mountain regions of the Pacific Coast. Desirable for park and garden purposes.

ABIES cephalonica. (Grecian Fir.) A splendid tree for planting in the coastal regions of California; not so well adapted to the hot interior valleys. Native of Greece. Potted, 4 to 6 ins., 50c.

ABIES concolor. (White Fir) or (Silver Fir.) See California Native Trees and Shrubs.

ABIES firma. (Japanese Fir.) A rapid grower, handsome in most any situation. Potted, 6 to 8 ins., 50c.

ABIES fraseri. (She Balsam.) Tree attaining a height of from 30 to 50 feet with a trunk growth reaching two and a half feet in diameter; leaves flat, dark green and lustrous; cones nearly oval and purple in color. Potted, 6 to 8 ins., 50c.

ABIES nordmanniana. (Nordmann's Silver Fir.) A symmetrical and handsome tree lending itself to wide usage in landscape gardening effects. Attains large size with wide spreading branches. Potted, 6 to 8 ins., 50c.

ABIES pectinatif. (Silver Fir.) Rated as a somewhat slow grower when young, but attains good size with age. Potted, 6 to 8 ins., 50c.

ARAUCARIA

ARAUCARIA imbricata. (Monkey Puzzle.) A native of Australia of striking appearance; fine for grouping and in mass effects with other trees. Potted, 6 to 8 ins., 75c.

CEDRUS. (Cedar.)

The cedars are among the favorites in the beautification of home grounds as well as in street planting and park making. Attaining size and spread, the situation they are to occupy should be ample to allow for growth and development.

CEDRUS atlantica. (Mt. Atlas Cedar.) Tall, symmetrical tree of open growth, foliage slightly glaucous. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c; Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.75; 2 to 2½ ft., \$2.75; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00.

CEDRUS deodora. (Indian or Himalayan Cedar.) The grandest of all true cedars. Tall, symmetrical, or weeping habit; foliage blue-green. Potted, 10 to 12 ins., 65c; Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00; 2 to 2½ ft., \$3.00; 3 to 3½ ft., \$4.50.

CEDRUS libani. (Cedar of Lebanon.) A magnificent cedar, rather slower of growth than the two preceding, darker in foliage and more spreading. The famous historical Cedar. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 85c; 5 Gal. Can, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.75; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50.

CHAMAECYPARIS

CHAMAECYPARIS ericoides. Of a compact habit; leaves narrow, glaucous in summer, in winter a pronounced bronze. Potted, 10 to 12 ins., 70c; Balled, 10 to 12 ins., \$1.25.

CHAMAECYPARIS lawsoniana

See California Native Trees and Shrubs.

CHAMAECYPARIS lawsoniana alumnii. (Blue Lawson Cypress.) Compact pyramidal growth; beautiful soft blue foliage. A beautiful type. Especially recommended. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.50; 2 to 2½ ft., \$3.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00.

CHAMAECYPARIS lawsoniana pendula. Of weeping type; handsome, fine planted singly; foliage dark green. Balled 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.75.

CHAMAECYPARIS obtusa lycopodioides. A distinct type of loose spreading habit. Foliage dark green. Potted, 8 to 12 ins., 75c.

CHAMAECYPARIS pisifera nana. Low dwarf form, of rather slow growth, with short, deep green branchlets; foliage tinged with yellow, feathery and graceful. Potted 8 to 10 ins., 75c; Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.35.

CHAMAECYPARIS pisifera plumosa. Of dense conical habit; branches almost erect, with slender branchlets of a feathery appearance; leaves pointed, spreading and of a bright green. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.00.

CHAMAECYPARIS pisifera plumosa aurea. Slow grower but regular in outline; leaves tinged yellow, plummy and graceful. Tree of compact form. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.00.

CRYPTOMERIA

CRYPTOMERIA japonica. (Japanese Cedar.) One of the most decorative conifers of rapid growth and elongated pyramidal outline. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50.

CRYPTOMERIA japonica elegans. (Plume Cypress.) Very graceful and denser growing variety. Foliage fine and feathery, showing bronze in winter. Potted 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00; Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.75; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50.

CUPRESSUS. (Cypress.)

Of wide use for practical uses as well as the adornment of home grounds, being valuable for windbreaks, hedges, street and park planting and as single specimens.

CUPRESSUS arizonica. (Arizona Cypress.) Grows to forty feet; its blue-green foliage is most striking and beautiful; likes sunny exposure. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 35c; 2 to 3 ft., 60c; Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50; 5 to 6 ft., \$3.00; 6 to 8 ft., \$4.00.

CUPRESSUS bethani knightiana. A very pretty variety with fern-like drooping glaucous foliage. Branchlets very regularly arranged. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 85c.

CUPRESSUS goveniana. (Gowan Cypress.) See California Native Trees and Shrubs.

CUPRESSUS lusitanica. (Portugal Cypress.) Tree of low growing habit; branches spreading; leaves glaucous, growing close to limbs. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00.

CUPRESSUS macrocarpa. (Monterey Cypress.) See California Native Trees and Shrubs.

CUPRESSUS sempervirens fastigiata. (Italian Cypress.) Tall, compact growing; much used in formal gardening. Our stock is good type. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c; Gal. Can, 2 to 3 ft., 75c; Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50; 5 to 6 ft., \$3.00.

JUNIPERUS. (Juniper.)

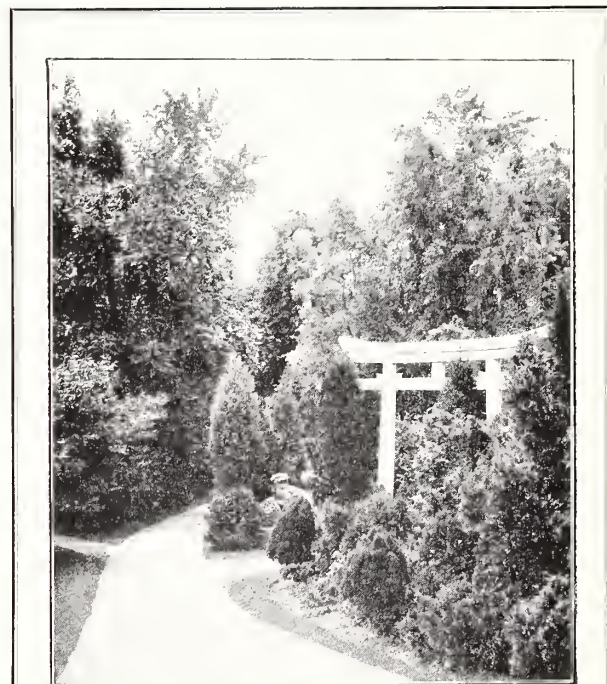
Evergreen trees or shrubs of wide use in the beautification of home grounds as well as for parks and public gardens. They are rather slow-growing but hardy.

JUNIPERUS californica. (California Juniper.) See California Native Trees and Shrubs.

JUNIPERUS chinensis. (Round Fruited Juniper.) A shrub of bushy habit with close upright branches; leaves dark green. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.50.

JUNIPERUS chinensis albo-variegata. (Whiteleaf Chinese Juniper.) Conical in shape, compact and symmetrical; foliage bluish-green; branchlets tipped with creamy white. Balled, 8 to 12 ins., \$1.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.50.

JUNIPERUS chinensis procumbens. (Trailing Chinese Juniper.) A beautiful creeping variety having dense compact, blue-green foliage. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$2.75.



EVERGREEN PLANTING

JUNIPERUS communis depressa. (Prostrate Juniper.) A beautiful low-growing variety of spreading habit; foliage dense and of a silvery bluish-green color. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.25.

JUNIPERUS communis hibernica. (Irish Juniper.) Dense columnar growth. Foliage glaucous. Fine specimen plants. Potted, 8 to 12 ins., 75c; Balled 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00.

JUNIPERUS excelsa stricta. (Greek Juniper.) Compact conical shrub. Foliage dull blue-green. Balled, 8 to 12 ins., \$1.35.

JUNIPERUS sabina tamariscifolia. Beautiful spreading or procumbent shrub; foliage dull blue-green. 2½ Gal. Can 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25; Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.75; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.75.

LARIX. (Larch.)

LARIX occidentalis. Tall tree with dark colored bark and with short horizontal branches forming a narrow pyramidal head; leaves rigid and sharply pointed. Handsome in spring with their new foliage and bright pistillate flowers. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75.

LIBOCEDRUS decurrens

LIBOCEDRUS decurrens. (Incense Cedar.) See California Native Trees and Shrubs.

PICEA. (Spruce.)

PICEA canadensis alba. A decorative species of dense habit when young; foliage a light bluish green, of strong aromatic odor when bruised. Tree quite drought resistant. A good garden form. Potted, 8 to 12 ins., 75c.

PICEA engelmannii. (Engelman Spruce.) See California Native Trees and Shrubs.

PICEA excelsa. (Norway Spruce.) A tall, fast growing hardy tree, very symmetrical and graceful. Cones large; foliage light green. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.75; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50.

PICEA sitchensis. (Sitka Spruce.) See California Native Trees and Shrubs.

PINUS. (Pine.)

Evergreen trees all native of the northern hemisphere, which are in evidence in ornamental planting everywhere. The varieties listed are among the best for this region.

PINUS canariensis. (Canary Island Pine.) A very handsome pine, forming a broad, round-topped head. New growth silvery white. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c; Gal. Can, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00; 5 Gal. Can, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00.

PINUS excelsa. (Bhotan Pine.) Makes a handsome specimen tree. Foliage bluish-green. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 85c; Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50; Balled, 2 to 2½ ft., \$2.00.

PINUS halepensis. (Aleppo Pine.) A tree with rather short branches forming an open head; foliage light green in color. Does well in all sections of California, and can be recommended because a rapid grower. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.25.

PINUS mugo compacta. (Dwarf Mugo Pine.) Low growing, globe-shaped and densely branched. Foliage a deep green; the new spring growth resembles hundreds of little candles. Desirable as a single specimen or grouped with other trees. A very fine addition to any planting. Balled, 8 to 12 ins., \$1.50; 1 to 1½ ft., \$2.50.

PINUS nigra. (Austrian Pine.) Tree of stout spreading branches forming a symmetrical pyramid with age; foliage dark green. A quick growing variety, hardy, and majestic in appearance. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c; 5 Gal. Can, 10 to 12 ft., \$8.00.

PINUS pinaster. (Cluster Pine.) A tree with spreading and sometimes pendulous branches forming a pyramidal head; needles twisted, glossy green. A handsome pine of regular and rapid growth. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 85c; Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$7.50.

PINUS pinea. (Italian Stone Pine.) Handsome spreading tree; leaves long, and bright green; new growth silvery. Likes a dry, sandy soil. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 90c; 5 Gal. Can, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50.

PINUS ponderosa. (Western Yellow Pine.) See California Native Trees and Shrubs.

PINUS radiata. (Monterey Pine.) See California Native Trees and Shrubs.

PINUS strobus. (White Pine.) A valuable hardy pine of rapid growth. Foliage soft, bluish-green. Pine for breaking the monotony of skylines in park plantings. Potted, 8 to 12 ins., 60c.

PINUS sylvestris. (Scotch Pine.) Of spreading habit with pendulous branches, pyramidal in habit; needles rigid, twisted, bluish-green. Does well in moist soils and localities. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 75c; 5 Gal. Can, 10 to 12 ft., \$8.50; Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$4.00.

PODOCARPUS

PODOCARPUS macrophylla. Tree of considerable size with horizontally spreading branches; leaves alternate, pinkish when unfolding later turning to a bright lustrous green. Rare and desirable. Potted, 8 to 10 ft., \$1.00; Balled, 2 to 2½ ft., \$3.50.

PSEUDOTSUGA

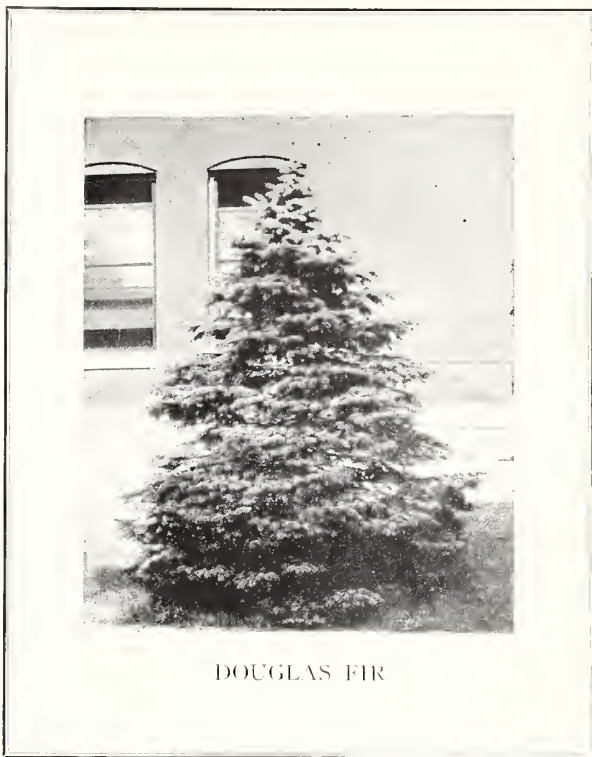
PSEUDOTSUGA douglasi. (Douglas Fir.) See California Native Trees and Shrubs.

RETINOSPORA

RETINOSPORA ericoides. Compact, dwarf shrub; foliage narrow, glaucous in summer, bronze in winter. 2½ Gal. Can, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.75.

RETINOSPORA leptoclada. Similar to above, foliage turns bluish in winter. Desirable as tub plant. Potted, 60c; Balled, 12 to 16 ins., \$1.50.

RETINOSPORA plumosa aurea. Low compact shrub. Foliage golden and plume-like. Beautiful. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.75; 2 to 2½ ft., \$3.75.



DOUGLAS FIR

SEQUOIA

SEQUOIA gigantea. (California Big Tree.) See California Native Trees and Shrubs.

SEQUOIA sempervirens. (California Redwood.) See California Native Trees and Shrubs.

SEQUOIA sempervirens glauca. (Blue Redwood.) See California Native Trees and Shrubs.

TAXUS. (Yew.)

Shrubs or small trees used in formal gardens, single plants on a lawn, or for decorative purposes as pot plants.

TAXUS baccata. (English Yew.) Dense growing small tree or shrub, having dull green foliage. 5 Gal. Can, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50.

TAXUS baccata fastigiata. (Irish Yew.) Very distinct, upright growth. Foliage rich dark green. Berries red, conspicuous. Fine specimen. Balled, 2 to 2½ ft., \$4.50; 2½ to 3 ft., \$5.50.

TAXUS baccata fastigiata aurea. (Golden Irish Yew.) A compact, erect grower with golden-yellow foliage. Balled, 2 to 2½ ft., \$4.00; 3 to 3½ ft., \$6.00.

TAXODIUM. (Bald Cypress.)

TAXODIUM distichum. A deciduous tree with a light cinnamon-brown bark and erect spreading habit. Foliage feathery and light green. A novelty. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00.

THUJA. (Arborvitae.)

Aromatic resinous evergreen trees or shrubs varying in growth and appearance but all of good shape, hence fine in formal gardening and for pot plants.

THUJA beverleyensis. (Golden Column arborvitae.) One of the newer conifers. Columnar habit with golden green foliage. Fine for specimen planting. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$7.50.

THUJA occidentalis pyramidalis. (Pyramidal arborvitae.) Fine specimens for formal effects owing to its columnar upright habit; foliage green and cedar-like. Balled, 3 to 3½ ft., \$3.25.

THUJA orientalis. (Chinese arborvitae.) Very compact. Bushy, erect. Foliage pleasing green. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.25.

THUJA orientalis aurea berckmaniana. (Dwarf Golden arborvitae.) A very striking plant. Dwarf compact, foliage bright yellow. Balled, 10 to 12 ins., \$2.00; 2½ to 3 ft., \$4.00.

THUJA orientalis compacta. (Compact Oriental arborvitae.) Formal, attractive dwarf type; foliage bright green. Tubs, 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.00; Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.75; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.50.

THUJA orientalis pyramidalis. (Pyramidal arborvitae.) Desirable for formal planting owing to its upright growth and columnar form. Foliage light green. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.25; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.75.

THUJA rosdale. Dwarf type; handsome shrub, with soft blue-green foliage. Potted, 6 to 8 ins., 50c; 8 to 12 ins., 75c; Balled, 12 to 14 ins., \$1.25; 16 to 18 ins., \$1.75.

Deciduous Ornamental and Flowering Trees and Shrubs

Deciduous ornamental shade or flowering trees and shrubs add a distinct charm to any planting owing to their many changes in foliage and flower. During the Spring and Summer months we have a beautiful display of new foliage and attractive flowers and then the glorious autumnal colors in the fall. During the winter after the leaves have fallen, the graceful leafless stems add a peculiar charm to the garden and allows full play of the sunshine.

Deciduous trees and shrubs are usually sold with bare roots when dormant, but for the convenience of the planter who wants to set out this class of stock in the spring or summer months, we have listed some varieties in containers.

Unless otherwise noted the plants listed under this heading will be shipped with bare roots.

ACER. (Maple.)

ACER campestre. (English Maple.) Makes round-headed tree with corky fissured bark; foliage dark green, which is persistent into late fall; does exceptionally well in California. 4 to 5 ft., 65c; 5 to 6 ft., 75c; 7 to 8 ft., \$1.00; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25.

ACER macrophyllum. (Big Leaved Maple.) See California Native Trees and Shrubs.

ACER NEGUNDO. (Boxelder.) Large rapid growing tree of spreading habit. Drought resistant. 4 to 5 ft., 60c; 5 to 6 ft., 75c; 6 to 7 ft., 90c.

ACER palmatum. (Japanese Maple.) An extremely handsome small tree of graceful habit. Foliage very beautiful, especially in spring for its green and red delicate shades and again in autumn when the leaves assume the most striking tints. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 85c.

ACER rubrum. (Scarlet Maple.) A medium, round-headed tree of slow growth. Produces deep red blossoms, appearing before the leaves. Leaves are brilliant scarlet in autumn. 3 to 4 ft., 60c; 5 to 6 ft., 90c.

ACER saccharinum. (Silver Maple.) Large tree and a rapid grower, well adapted to street and highway planting; leaves very long, green above and silvery white beneath. 4 to 5 ft., 70c; 5 to 6 ft., 80c; 6 to 7 ft., \$1.00.

ACER saccharum. (Sugar Maple.) A strong grower of pyramidal habit; foliage smooth and five-lobed, assuming brilliant colors in fall. Fine for street planting or as a single specimen. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25.

AESCULUS californica. (Buckeye.)

See California Native Trees and Shrubs.

AESCULUS hippocastanum. (European Horse Chestnut.) A large tree of fine spreading habit, making it desirable as a roadside tree; leaves large, flowers white in immense upright panicles. 1 to 1½ ft., 40c.

ALBIZZIA. (Pink Acacia.)

ALBIZZIA julibrissin. (Acacia julibrissin) (Silk Tree.) Of low spreading habit; foliage finely divided and fern-like; flowers pink, borne profusely during summer. A decided novelty in any garden. 1 to 1½ ft., 75c.

AMORPHA californica. (Indigo Shrub.)

See California Native Trees and Shrubs.

AMYGDALUS.

AMYGDALUS communis. (Flowering Almond.) Highly valuable for its mass of flowers in early spring, appearing before the foliage. Flowers are double and bright pink. 5 Gal. Can, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50.

AMYGDALUS communis nana. A dwarf variety of preceding with bright double pink flowers. Very satisfactory. 5 Gal. Can, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25.

AMYGDALUS persica. (Flowering Peach.) Camellia-flowered, double pink, early double red, late double red, double white and versicolor (variegated pink and white). We have a splendid assortment of these spring flowering trees, which are a valuable possession in any garden or estate. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25; 4 to 6 ft., \$1.50.

BERBERIS. (Barberry.)

BERBERIS thunbergii. (Japanese Barberry.) A very graceful, low, dense shrub. Flowers yellow and borne profusely; berries a brilliant red; often used for hedges. In California the plant is almost an evergreen. Gal. Can, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c.

BERBERIS vulgaris. (Common Barberry.) Shrub or small tree of moderate growth with bright green foliage, which becomes tinted in the fall; flowers yellow, followed by attractive salmon-pink berries. Fine for hedges and borders. 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

BERBERIS vulgaris atropurpurea. (Purple-Leaved Barberry.) A handsome new variety of the preceding with purple foliage and fruit. 1½ to 2 ft., 75c.

BETULA. (Birch.)

BETULA alba. (White Birch.) A large, rapid growing tree with slender branches and white bark. Foliage gray-green, turning to rich tints in fall. Desirable as a street tree and for private grounds. 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

BETULA alba laciniata. (Cut-leaved weeping birch.) A very graceful form of the preceding, having slender pendulous branches and lacinate leaves. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00; 5 Gal. Can, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.75.

CAESALPINA

CAESALPINA gillesii. (Bird of Paradise.) Shrub or small tree, flowers very showy, yellow, with very long red stamens protruding several inches, in terminal racemes. Grows well in warm, dry places. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50; 5 to 6 ft., \$2.00.

CALYCANTHUS. (Sweet Shrub.)

CALYCANTHUS floridus. (Common Sweet Shrub.) A bushy shrub, foliage dark green, flowers dark chocolate, with many petals, fragrant, full blooming. 1 ft., 50c; 2 to 3 ft., 75c; 4 to 6 ft., \$1.00.

CALYCANTHUS occidentalis. (California Sweetshrub.) See California Native Trees and Shrubs.

CARYOPTERIS

CARYOPTERIS incana. (Blue Spiraea.) Shrub almost evergreen here, full growing, with intense sky-blue flowers. Much liked by bees. Blooms in the late summer and fall. Potted, 50c and 75c; 2 to 3 ft., 75c; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00.

CATALPA

CATALPA speciosa. (Western Catalpa.) Strong growing tree, with large, roundish leaves and panicles of white, spotted fragrant flowers. Very handsome tree when in bloom. 4 to 5 ft., 70c; 5 to 6 ft., 85c; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50.

CEPHALANTHUS occidentalis. (Button Willow.)

See California Native Trees and Shrubs.

CERCIS. (Judas Tree.)

CERCIS canadensis. (American Red Bud.) Small tree covered in spring, before leaves open, with rosy-pink, pea-shaped flowers. 1½ to 2 ft., 50c; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00.

CERCIS occidentalis. (Western Red Bud.) See California Native Trees and Shrubs.

CERCOCARPUS betuloides. (Mt. Mahogany.)

See California Native Trees and Shrubs.

CORNUS. (Dogwood.)

CORNUS amomum. (Silky Dogwood.) Shrub to 10 feet with purple branches; fruit blue, sometimes partly white. A valuable feature in any garden. 1 to 2 ft., 60c.

CORNUS californica. (Creek Dogwood.) See California Native Trees and Shrubs.

CORNUS florida. (Flowering Dogwood.) Shrub or tree. Foliage wavy, glaucous underneath; flowers white, about four inches across. 1 to 2 ft., 60c.

CORNUS nuttallii. (Pacific Dogwood.) See California Native Trees and Shrubs.

CORNUS sanguinea. Large shrub. Foliage hairy on both sides; flowers white; berries black. Conspicuous in winter when branches are blood red. 1 to 2 ft., 60c.

CORNUS stolonifera. (Red-Osier Dogwood.) Shrub attaining a height of about 10 feet; branches usually blood-red; fruit globose, white to bluish in color. 1 to 2 ft., 60c.

CORYLUS rostrata californica. (California Hazel.)

See California Native Trees and Shrubs.

CRATAEGUS. (Thorn. Hawthorn.)

Valuable ornamental trees on account of their handsome foliage, attractive flowers, decorative fruit and picturesque habit.

CRATAEGUS cordata. (Washington Thorn.) Medium tree, a very desirable species, with beautiful fall coloring and large clusters of bright red berries remaining a long time on branches. 5 Gal. Can, 5 to 6 ft., \$2.00.

CRATAEGUS coccinea. (Scarlet Thorn.) Small tree with short spines; leaves broad, doubly serrate. Berries red. Very attractive. 5 Gal. Can, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50.

CRATAEGUS crus-galli. (Cockspur Thorn.) Small tree. Very decorative and bright when in bloom, and in the fall with its beautiful colored leaves, and red berries, lasting all winter. 6 to 7 ft., \$1.50.

CRATAEGUS lavalleyi. (NEW.) Small tree with spreading branches. Flowers large, with red disk; berries very large and showy, bright orange or brick red. A splendid tree for street planting. 5 Gal. Can, 8 ft., \$2.50.

CRATAEGUS monogyna. (Flowering Hawthorne.) Medium tree, splendid for street or lawn planting. Flowers double white, double pink, and Paul's double scarlet. Very popular. 3 to 4 ft., 85c; 4 to 6 ft., \$1.00; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25.

CYDONIA. (Quince.)

CYDONIA japonica. (Japanese Flowering Quince.) A much-branched shrub producing deep crimson flowers along the stems before the leaves appear. Very striking. Makes an almost impassable hedge. 1 to 2 ft., 60c; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

CYDONIA japonica nana. (Dwarf Japanese Flowering Quince.) A very pretty dwarf variety of the preceding, excellent for covering banks. 1 to 2 ft., 75c.

DEUTZIA

Shrubs native of eastern Asia. Are hardy and fast growers, hence should be more widely planted, because affording immediate effects. Flowers bell-shaped, produced in the spring and early summer, affording striking color effects in garden and park plantings.

DEUTZIA candidissima. Flowers pure white, double; a valuable sort. 3 to 4 ft., 85c.

DEUTZIA crenata. Medium shrub; flowers double white, tinged with rose. Very pretty. 2 to 3 ft., 65c; 3 to 4 ft., 85c.

DEUTZIA fortunei. Handsome, strong growing shrub; flowers large, single white. 2 to 3 ft., 65c; 3 to 4 ft., 85c.

DEUTZIA, Pride of Rochester. Profuse bloomer. Large double white flowers tinged with pink; one of the best. Gal. Can, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

EXCOCHORDA

EXCOCHORDA grandiflora. (Pearl Bush.) Shrub 8 to 10 feet high, much branched, and bearing a profusion of clear white flowers in the spring. Habit of growth is spirca-like, and individual flowers often the size of apple blossoms. 3 to 4 ft., 75c; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00.

FORSYTHIA. (Golden Bell.)

FORSYTHIA suspensa. Shrub attaining a height of about eight feet, with pendulous branches; flowers a clear yellow and bell-shaped. Valuable for borders and mass effects. Potted, 1 to 2 ft., 60c.

FORSYTHIA viridissima. Erect shrub attaining a height of about 10 feet with olive-green branchlets; leaves simple, tapering at both ends; flowers bell-shaped and greenish-yellow in color, which appear just as the leaves unfold. Handsome as a specimen or planted in groups. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 75c; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00.

FRAXINUS (Ash)

FRAXINUS americana. (White Ash.) A tall growing and symmetrical tree valuable for street planting and park purposes; foliage a deep green, which turns to a rich yellow in the fall of the year; does well wherever there is sufficient root moisture. 4 to 6 ft., 75c; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50.

FRAXINUS velutina. (Arizona Ash.) A rapid grower and will do well in soils impregnated with alkali where most other trees would fail. Can be recommended for street and highway planting. A great favorite in California. 4 to 6 ft., 75c; 12 to 14 ft., \$2.00.

GINKGO

GINKGO biloba. (Maiden Hair Tree.) Fan-shaped leaves, like an enlarged maiden-hair fern. Foliage green, turning to yellow in the fall. Splendid street or lawn tree. This tree is classed as sole survivor of prehistoric family. 5 Gal. Can, 5 to 6 ft., \$2.50.

GYMNOCLAUDUS

GYMNOCLAUDUS dioica (canadensis.) (Kentucky Coffee Tree.) Large desirable shade tree. Gal. Can, 3 to 4 ft., 75c; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50.

HIBISCUS. (Shrub-Althea.)

HIBISCUS syriacus. (Rose of Sharon.) An erect growing shrub, hardy, and much grown for its summer and autumn bloom of open bell-shaped rose, red, red and white, and white flowers. Gal. Can, 1 to 2 ft., 60c; 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

HYDRANGEA.

A popular garden favorite owing to its large and glossy green leaves and very large richly colored flowers. Likes partial shade best. Our list includes a number of the new French hybrids.

HYDRANGEA E. G. Hill. Medium shrub. Flowers white in panicles. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c.

HYDRANGEA hortensis. Low shrub, flowers in immense clusters, light pink. An old favorite. Potted, 1 to 2 ft., 65c; 2½ Gal. Can, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25.



HYDRANGEA

HYDRANGEA nigra. Flowers large, light pink; stems black. Potted, 1 to 2 ft., 70c.

HYDRANGEA paniculata. Large shrub with dense globose head and whitish flowers. Very showy. Potted, 1 to 2 ft., 75c.

HYDRANGEA (French hybrids.) Recent introductions. Enclair, LaPearl, Louis Moulliere, Mme. C. S. Rich, Mousseline and Radiant. Large flowering types varying in color from deep pink to pure white. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.00.

KERRIA

KERRIA japonica. (Japanese Rose.) Tall, slender shrub, covered during early spring and summer months with a profusion of rich yellow double flowers; very bright and attractive. Gal. Can, 3 to 4 ft., 85c; 2 to 3 ft., 75c; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00.

KERRIA japonica. (Single.) (NEW.) Same as above, except the flowers are single. Potted, 1 to 2 ft., 50c; Gal. Can, 2 to 3 ft., 75c; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.25.

KOELREUTERIA

KOELREUTERIA paniculata. (Golden Rain-Tree.) Varnish Tree. Tree of moderate growth forming a well rounded head; leaves dark glossy green; flowers in large terminal panicles, bright yellow followed by large crimson seed pods. Drought resistant. A very striking tree. 2 to 3 ft., 75c; 4 to 6 ft., \$1.25.

LABURNUM

LABURNUM vulgare. (Golden Chain.) Small growing tree, with pendant clusters of yellow flowers in early spring; foliage clover-shaped and a handsome shade of green. A valuable acquisition to any garden. 4 to 6 ft., \$1.75.

LAGERSTROEMIA. (Crape Myrtle.)

LAGERSTROEMIA indica. Shrub to small tree. Leaves shining; flowers bright pink, crimson, or white. A most attractive plant, blooming for a very long period if pruned frequently. Suitable for sunny exposure. Gal. Can, 1 to 2 ft., 75c; 1 to 2 ft., 65c.

LARIX. (Larch.)

LARIX europeus. (European Larch.) Tall tree; foliage very bright, light green. Flowers purplish; cones about one inch long. Gal. Can, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

LIPPIA

LIPPIA citriodora. (Lemon Verbena.) Very popular plant. Leaves lemon-scented; flowers lilac. Sometimes trained up as a small tree. An old favorite. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c.

LIRIODENDRON

LIRIODENDRON tulipifera. (Tulip Tree.) A fine pyramidal tree with clear trunk. Leaves large, glossy green; flowers bell-shaped, large, yellow, with lilac spots. Very desirable. 2 to 3 ft., 75c; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.25.

LONICERA. (Honeysuckle.)

LONICERA fragrantissima. (Winter Honeysuckle.) Characterized by its long and slender recurving and almost glabrous branches; flowers very fragrant. 2 to 3 ft., 65c; 3 to 4 ft., 85c.

LONICERA grandiflora. (Bride Honeysuckle.) An upright, round headed shrub with very pretty scarlet flowers. Gal. Can, 2 to 3 ft., 60c; 3 to 4 ft., 75c; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00.

LONICERA tatarica. (Tatarian Honeysuckle.) A bushy upright shrub; flowers small, pink. 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

MALUS. (Flowering Crab Apple.)

Small trees valuable for their great profusion of flowers which appear before the leaves develop. All are of easy culture, but require some pruning each year to produce flowering wood. A striking feature in any garden in early spring when there is a dearth of color.

MALUS angustifolia. (Flowering Crab-apple.) Very pretty variety with thick leaves and rosy red, fragrant flowers. 5 Gal. Can, 4 to 6 ft., \$1.75; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.35.

MALUS floribunda. (Japanese Flowering Crab.) Flowers deep-rose, appearing with the leaves, produced in great abundance and very showy. 5 Gal. Can, 4 to 6 ft., \$1.75; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.35.

MALUS floribunda purpurea. (Purple Crab.) Strong grower, flowers semi-double, deep purplish red in bud, shell pink when open. 5 Gal. Can, 4 to 6 ft., \$1.75; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.35.

MALUS ioensis bechteli. The most beautiful of the flowering crabs. Covered in early spring with large double pink flowers. 2½ Gal. Can, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50.

MALUS spectabilis. (Chinese Flowering Crab.) A very handsome, early blooming tree; flowers double, rose. 5 Gal. Can, 4 to 6 ft., \$1.75; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50.

MALVAVISCUS

MALVAVISCUS arboreus. (Turk's Cap.) Tall shrub; flowers large, crimson. Useful for outdoor planting, also thrives well as an indoor plant. Potted, 60c.

MELIA. (Umbrella Tree.)

MELIA azedarach. (Texas Umbrella Tree.) Forms a dense spreading head; flowers violet, sweet-scented; succeeds best in warm locations. 3 to 4 ft., 60c; 4 to 6 ft., 80c; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00.

MORUS. (Mulberry.)

MORUS nigra. (Persian Mulberry.) A rather slow growing tree, but comes into fruiting when quite young; berries black and of good flavor. Also a good shade tree. 2 to 3 ft., (Budded) \$1.00; 4 to 5 ft., (Budded) \$2.00.

MORUS tartarica. (Russian Mulberry.) Hardy type, with spreading, bushy head; fruit of no value. A good shade tree. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50.

MORUS alba tartarica pendula. (Tea's Weeping Mulberry.) A graceful and hardy weeping tree, having long slender branches drooping to the ground. 6 ft. stem, \$3.00.

OSMARONIA cerasiformis. (Oso Berry.)

See California Native Trees and Shrubs.

PAULOWNIA

PAULOWNIA tomentosa. (P. imperialis.) Very attractive moderate sized tree, with very large leaves; makes an enormous growth while young. Flowers in loose panicles, pale violet to blue. Gal. Can, 2 to 3 ft., 60c; 8 to 10 ft., \$2.00; 12 to 14 ft., \$3.00; 16 to 18 ft., \$4.50.

PHILADELPHUS. (Mock Orange.)

PHILADELPHUS coronarius. (Mock Orange.) Large popular shrub; fragrant, creamy white flowers. Gal. Can, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

PHILADELPHUS grandiflorus. Large, showy shrub; flowers creamy white. Gal. Can, 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

PHILADELPHUS lewisii. var. *canonicus*. See California Native Trees and Shrubs.

PHYSOCARPUS. (Ninebark.)

PHYSOCARPUS opulifolius. Hardy spreading shrub, 10 feet high, grown for its attractive white flowers. Gal. Can, 1½ to 2 ft., 65c.

PLATANUS. (Plane Tree.)

PLATANUS orientalis. (European Plane or Sycamore.) A large and symmetrical tree conspicuous for its white branches more or less mottled with gray, the wide spreading arm-like branches, and ultimately the large well rounded head. Widely endorsed for street or avenue planting. Does well in all sections of California. 5 to 6 ft., \$1.25; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50.

PLATANUS racemosa. (California Sycamore.) See California Native Trees and Shrubs.

POPULUS. (Poplar.)

Popular quick-growing trees, some of spreading habits and others of a distinctive columnar growth. The former lend themselves admirably for planting on wide streets and highways, and the latter on narrow driveways and walks. As single trees or planted in groups they are effective.

POPULUS alba. (White or Silver Poplar.) Very ornamental, much branched tree with large leaves, white on under side. 5 Gal. Can, 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50; 5 Gal. Can, 10 to 12 ft., \$2.00; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50.

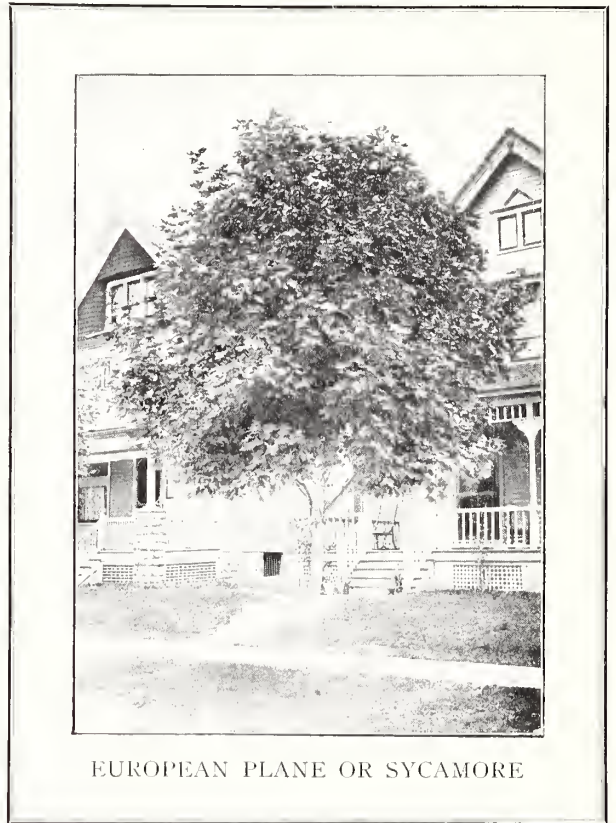
POPULUS deltoides carolinensis. (Carolina Poplar.) A rapid growing tree of spreading habit providing a quick shade. 5 Gal. Can, 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25; 12 to 14 ft., \$2.00.

POPULUS nigra italica. (Lombardy Poplar.) Tall and of narrow growth. Esteemed as an avenue tree for its formal effect. May be planted under most conditions. 5 Gal. Can, 8 to 10 ft., \$1.75; 5 to 6 ft., 85c; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25.

POPULUS simonii fastigiata. (Narrow Simon Poplar.) A very rapid upright grower and useful where windbreaks are desired. A strong tree, not large; leaves mostly small and oval, hanging on slender petioles. 6 to 7 ft., \$1.00; 7 to 8 ft., \$1.25.

PROSOPIS juliflora. (Mesquite.)

See California Native Trees and Shrubs.



EUROPEAN PLANE OR SYCAMORE

PRUNUS. (Flowering Plum and Cherry.)

In addition to the commercial varieties of our stone fruits there are many varieties that are cultivated solely for their flowers and ornamental values. Like the flowering crab apples, they all send forth their gorgeous display of brilliant flowers during the early spring months, when the garden is more or less devoid of strong color effects. The varieties we list are among the best, all being of easy culture, profuse bloomers and adapted to a wide range of soils and climates. No garden is quite complete without at least a few of these popular flowering trees.

PRUNUS cerasus pendula. (Japanese Weeping Cherry.) A graceful, light pink, flowering tree with graceful drooping branches. Ideal around pools. 5 Gal. Can, 5 to 6 ft. stem, \$4.50.

PRUNUS demisa. (Western Choke Cherry.) See California Native Trees and Shrubs.

PRUNUS mme. dorbarn. (Flowering Plum.) A beautiful variety, with large bright pink flowers. 4 to 6 ft., \$1.50.

PRUNUS moseri. A purple leaved plum with attractive double-pink flowers. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00; 4 to 6 ft., \$1.25.

PRUNUS mume. (Japanese Flowering Apricot.) (Dawn.) Very early bloomer, pink. One of the best. 4 to 6 ft., \$1.50.

PRUNUS pissardi. (Purple Leaved Plum.) A tree with very beautiful deep purple foliage. Flowers white. Fruit very good for jellies. 3 to 4 ft., 85c; 4 to 6 ft., \$1.00.

PRUNUS pseudo-cerasus. (Flowering Cherry.) A splendid early flowering, ornamental tree. Double white, double pink, rose-pink and shell pink. 5 Gal. Can, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.00.

PRUNUS vesuvius. A comparatively new introduction by the late Luther Burbank. A very graceful, small tree, with leaves of a purplish color. A strikingly attractive purple-foliaged tree. 4 to 6 ft., \$1.50.

PUNICA. (Pomegranate.)

PUNICA granatum. (Common Pomegranate.) Valuable for ornament and its edible fruits. Leaves narrow, glossy green; flowers red, with bright scarlet crumpled petals; fruits globular, bright red, interior more or less seedy enveloped in a bright crimson pulp. 1½ to 2 ft., 75c; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

PUNICA granatum. (Wonderful Pomegranate.) A variety bearing a very large, handsome fruit of best commercial qualities. 1 to 2 ft., 60c; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00.

PUNICA granatum. (Double Red.) A handsome and somewhat quick-growing shrub with glossy bright green foliage and deep scarlet red flowers. 1 to 2 ft., 60c; 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

PUNICA granatum. (Double White.) Much like the preceding, only the flowers are a creamy white, shading to yellow. 1 to 2 ft., 60c.

RIBES

RIBES aureum. (Slender Golden Currant.) See California Native Trees and Shrubs.

RIBES sanguineum. (Red Flowering Currant.) See California Native Trees and Shrubs.

ROBINIA. (Locust.)

Popular deciduous trees suitable for street and avenue planting and as single specimens. All are rapid growers with showy flowers borne in pendulous or nodding clusters. They are hardy and do well in nearly all sections of California. We list a few of the better known varieties.

ROBINIA hispida macrophylla. (Smooth Rose Acacia.) Beautiful tree with pink flowers in long loose racemes. Growth moderate. Grafted on 6 to 8 ft. standards, \$3.50.

ROBINIA pseudacacia. (Common Black Locust.) A fast growing tree with spreading top. Flowers white, fragrant. 4 to 6 ft., 85c; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.75.

ROBINIA pseudacacia decaisneana. (Pink Flowering Locust.) Fast grower. Handsome pink, pea-shaped flowers. Very satisfactory for street plantings. 6 to 8 ft., \$2.50; 10 to 12 ft., \$3.50.

ROBINIA langleyii. A new introduction; makes a very striking appearance with its bronze colored new growth. Stems thickly covered with red hairs; flowers in dense clusters, and deep pink. Gal. Can, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75; 6 to 7 ft., \$2.25.

ROMNEYA

ROMNEYA coulteri. (Matilija Poppy.)

See California Native Trees and Shrubs.

RHUS. (Sumach.)

Trees or shrubs with milky or resinous juice, grown mostly for their ornamental foliage. The three we list are among the most desirable. All are of wide adaptability and will do well in most any situation.

RHUS copallina. (Shining Sumach.) Shrub or small tree; flowers small, greenish. Fine specimen plant. 3 to 4 ft., 85c.

RHUS cotinus. (Smoke Tree.) Spreading shrub, with shiny leaves, and loose panicles of dull, pinkish flowers; a favorite and unique ornamental shrub. Gal. Can, 1 to 2 ft., 60c.

RHUS glabra. (Smooth Sumach.) Shrub with beautiful foliage and flower; fruit red. Splendid for massing. Gal. Can, 3 to 4 ft., 85c; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50.

SALIX. (Willow.)

Where conditions of soil moisture are available, the planting of a few willow trees can be recommended. Their long, slender and pendulous branches when covered with the long, bright-green foliage, lend a grace to the landscape that no other tree can supply.

SALIX babylonica. (Weeping Willow.) Large, spreading top, and long pendulous branches. A very graceful and picturesque tree. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50.

SALIX babylonica annularis. (NEW.) (Corkscrew Willow.) Similar to the above, except the leaves are twisted back so as to form a sort of ring. Unique. 3 to 4 ft., \$2.25; 4 to 6 ft., \$3.00.

SALIX discolor. (Pussy Willow.) Shrub or small tree, leaves green above and whitish beneath. 5 Gal. Can, 4 to 6 ft., \$1.35; 4 to 6 ft., \$1.00.

SALVIA

SALVIA greggii. Hard-wooded shrub, blooming almost continuously, flowers crimson; stands well in hot, dry places. Qt. Cans, 50c; Potted, 1 to 2 ft., 65c.

SALVIA greggii alba. (New.) White variety of above. Potted, 1 to 2 ft., 60c.

SALVIA greggii. (Sport.) A new variety originating in our nursery; quite different from the preceding in that the foliage and flowers are larger and darker. A very pretty plant. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 85c.

SOPHORA. (Pagoda Tree.)

SOPHORA japonica. (Chinese Scholartree.) Strong grower, leaves dark green, glossy. Flowers yellowish-white, in loose panicles. Very desirable tree for street and avenue planting. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.75.

SOPBUS.

SORBUS aucuparia. (Mt. Ash.) Round-headed tree, with pinnate leaves, large racemes of white flowers followed with scarlet berries. A very satisfactory lawn or street tree. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.25; 6 to 7 ft., \$1.75.

SPIRAEA. (Spirea.)

Popular and easily grown shrub throughout California. Though the flowers are relatively small, the ornamental value of the plants is in their prolific blooming habit. Fine when planted singly, in groups and massed effects. Every garden should have at least a few of these plants.

SPIRAEA albiflora. A small shrub with upright branches; flowers white with prominent central disk in dense clusters. A pleasing sight when in full bloom. 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

SPIRAEA anthony waterer. A variety with bright crimson flowers in dense clusters. Gal. Can, 1 to 2 ft., 60c.

SPIRAEA prunifolia flore-pleno. (Bridal Wreath.) Shrub, with graceful branches, flowers double and pure white, borne along the branches before the leaves appear. Gal. Can, 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

SPIRAEA reeysiana. Medium shrub, flowers pure white. 1 to 2 ft., 60c; 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

SPIRAEA thumbergeri. A graceful early flowering shrub. Flowers pure white. 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

SPIRAEA vanhouttei. Shrub with arching branches, flowers white, in many umbels; one of the most beautiful spiraeas. 1 to 2 ft., 60c; Gal. Can, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

SPIRAEA douglasii. See California Native Trees and Shrubs.

SYMPORICARPOS

SYMPORICARPOS albus. (Waxberry or Snowberry.) See California Native Trees and Shrubs.

SYRINGA. (Lilac.)

The lilacs are among the most popular ornamental shrubs known to American gardens, and should be more widely planted in California. All are hardy and of easy culture. Leaves are simple and of a deep green color; flowers range in color from pure white to dark purple. We can highly recommend the varieties here listed.

SYRINGA chinensis nana. (NEW.) (Chinese Dwarf.) A dwarf variety, lavender flowers. Potted, 8 to 12 ins., 60c; 1 to 2 ft., 75c.

SYRINGA ludwig spaeth. Flowers single, deep rosy purple. Gal. Can, 2 to 3 ft., 85c.

SYRINGA persica laciniata. (Cut leaf Persian Lilac.) Tall, leaves finely cut, flowers lavender. Very ornamental shrub. Gal. Can, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25.

SYRINGA vulgaris. The common lavender, purple and white flowered lilacs. Very fragrant. Gal. Can, 2 to 3 ft., 65c. (We also carry a complete stock of the large flowering named varieties.)

TAMARIX. (Tamarisk.)

TAMARIX pentandra. Tall shrub or small tree. Branches purple, leaves narrow, flowers pink, in large panicles, blooming in spring and again late in the summer. 5 Gal. Can, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00.

TILIA. (Linden.)

TILIA americana. (American Linden.) Tall, symmetrical tree, leaves very large. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25.

TILIA vulgaris. (European Linden.) Tall, symmetrical, compact headed tree; leaves smaller than preceding. 4 to 6 ft., \$1.00.

ULMUS. (Elm.)

ULMUS americana. (American Elm.) Tall growing and stately. One of the best avenue trees. 5 Gal. Can, 4 to 6 ft., \$1.15; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

VIBURNUM. (Snowball.)

VIBURNUM opulus sterile. Shrub well known by its large heads of white flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

VITEX. (Chaste Tree.)

VITEX incisa. (Cutleaf Chaste Tree.) A very graceful shrub resembling the "Chaste Tree." Late blooming; flowers pale blue, in slender panicles. Gal. Can, 3 to 4 ft., 90c.

WEIGELA. (Diervillea.)

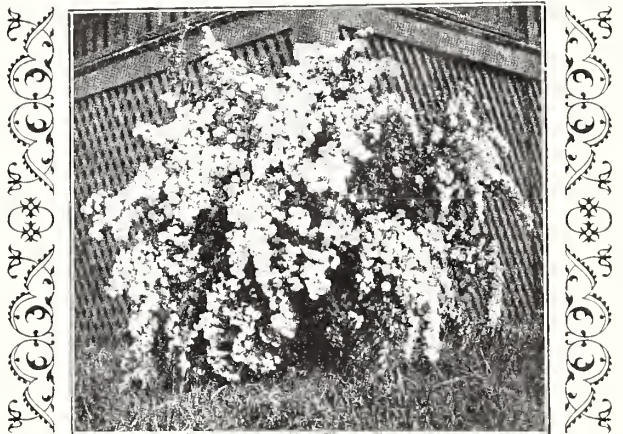
WEIGELA amabilis. Shrub to six feet, flowers deep rose; hardy and free flowering. 1 to 2 ft., 70c.

WEIGELA eva rathke. Well known flowering shrub; flowers deep crimson; should be in every garden. Gal. Can, 1½ to 2 ft., 90c.

WEIGELA hybrida hendersoni. A desirable free-flowering shrub having a profusion of deep rose trumpet shaped flowers in late spring and early summer. 1 to 2 ft., 65c; Gal. Can, 2 to 3 ft., 85c.

WEIGELA rosea. Flowers pink, large and a free bloomer. One of the best deciduous flowering shrubs. 1 to 2 ft., 65c; Gal. Can, 2 to 3 ft., 85c.

WEIGELA sieboldi variegata. Similar to the above except foliage has variegated margins. Gal. Can, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00.

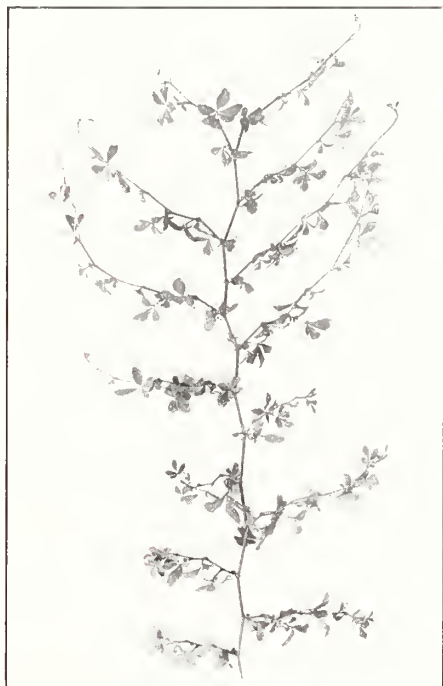


SPIREA

Climbing and Trailing Plants

Climbing and trailing plants are unique in our garden making from the fact that they can be used as coverings for unsightly objects, and also to relieve the monotony and harshness of exterior walls of public buildings, and private residences. Some are of a clinging nature requiring no trellising nor supports.

All plants in this list are deciduous, unless otherwise noted. "E" stands for evergreen.



AMPELOPSIS SEMPERVIRENS

AKEBIA

AKEBIA quinata. (Fiveleaf Akebia.) Graceful, hardy evergreen climber. Flowers dull rose pink, fragrant. Qt. Can, 50c; Gal. Can, 75c.

AMPELOPSIS

AMPELOPSIS henryana. (Silver Vein Creeper.) Very handsome climber. Foliage dull reddish-green with silver markings, and the most beautiful autumn colors. Gal. Can, 75c; Qt. Can, 50c.

AMPELOPSIS heterophylla. (Porcelain Ampelopsis.) Branchlets glabrous or hairy; leaves variegated and usually shining green beneath. Beautiful blue berries. Gal. Can, 60c.

AMPELOPSIS inconstans lowii. Leaves small, finely cut, turning bright red. Very pretty. Potted, 75c.

AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia. (Virginia Creeper.) Vigorous grower. Leaves large, turning red in fall. Potted, 50c.

AMPELOPSIS sempervirens. (E.) (Evergreen Boston Ivy.) Leaves small, very rich green, young shoots reddish. Potted, 75c.

AMPELOPSIS tricuspidata. (A. Veitchii.) (Boston Ivy.) Leaves small, turning red in the fall. Clings to walls. Very popular. Potted, 45c and 60c.

ASPARAGUS.

ASPARAGUS sprengeri. (E.) A favorite plant for hanging baskets. Of easy culture and quite rapid growth. Very fine for porches and pergolas. Potted, 35c; 12 inch Baskets, \$1.50.

BIGNONIA. (Trumpet Flower.)

One of our most popular flowering climbers; flowers large, pronounced and of various colors.

BIGNONIA buccinatoria. (B. cherere.) (Blooded Trumpet.) Beautiful evergreen climber. Flowers blood-red with yellow base, tubular. Potted, \$1.00.

BIGNONIA grandiflora. (Chinese Trumpet Creeper.) Very large, trumpet shaped, orange red flowers. Gal. Can, 75c.

BIGNONIA unguis-cati. (Tweedina.) (E.) (Catclaw Trumpet.) Leaves bright. Flowers clear yellow. Tender. Potted, 75c.

BIGNONIA violacea. (E.) Beautiful evergreen climber with large lilac flowers. Very satisfactory. Potted, 75c.

BOUGAINVILLEA.

BOUGAINVILLEA sanderiana. (E.) Well known but tender climber. Flowers magenta. Potted, \$1.25.

BOUGAINVILLEA crimson lake. A very pretty new variety. Flowers in large clusters, rosy crimson. Potted, \$1.75.

CLEMATIS.

A hardy class of climbing plants of easy culture, but require a good soil.

CLEMATIS montana. Vigorous grower, flowers white, fragrant, resembling the anemone. Very desirable. Potted, 60c.

CLEMATIS paniculata. (Japanese Clematis.) Vigorous grower. Flowers fragrant, white, in clusters. Potted, 60c.

CONVOLVULUS.

CONVOLVULUS mauritanicus. (E.) Very handsome trailer. Suitable for dry banks. Flowers deep blue. Free bloomer. Potted, 25c.

DOLICHOS.

DOLICHOS lignosus. (E.) (Australian Pea Vine.) Rapid grower; rose colored, peashaped flowers. Potted, 40c.

EUONYMUS.

EUONYMUS radicans. (E.) (Winter Creeper.) Dwarf trailer, dark green foliage, good for rockeries. Potted, 40c.

EUONYMUS radicans variegata. (E.) Variegated variety of above. Potted, 45c.

FICUS.

FICUS pumila. (F. repens.) (E.) (Climbing Fig.) Best small leaf vine of rich green color for clinging to stone or cement. Potted, 60c and 75c.

GELSEMIUM.

GELSEMIUM sempervirens. (E.) (Carolina Yellow Jessamine.) Strong grower, very beautiful. Potted, 60c.

HARDENBERGIA.

Woody Australian twining vines; flowers small, pea-shaped, light pink to purple in color, blooming in great profusion in late winter and early spring.

HARDENBERGIA comptoniana. (E.) Handsome winter blooming vine with small pea-shaped intense blue flowers in clusters; foliage 3 to 5 leaflets. Potted, \$1.00.

HARDENBERGIA lilacina. (E.) Similar to the following except that flowers are a beautiful light lavender color. Potted, 85c.

HARDENBERGIA monophylla rosea. (E.) Foliage undivided, flowers pink; blooms freely. Potted, 75c.



ENGLISH IVIES

HEDERA. (Ivy.)

Evergreen climbing vines, grown for their handsome foliage; useful as a ground cover in shady places and for covering walls and fences, etc. We have a large selection of choice varieties.

HEDERA amurensis. (E.) Very large leaves, lighter in color than the common variety. Potted, 60c.

HEDERA angularia aurea. (E.) Has finely cut leaves, light golden green in color. Potted, 60c.

HEDERA helix. (E.) (English Ivy.) Fine for covering walls with a permanent covering of green. Also useful as a ground cover in shady locations. Qt. Can, 25c; Gal. Can, 50c.

HEDERA helix. (E.) (Emerald Gem.) A very strong growing variety with small dark green leaves. Gal. Can, 60c.

HEDERA helix dentana. (E.) (Giant English Ivy.) The largest leaved ivy in cultivation. Gal. Cans, 70c.

HEDERA helix dentata aurea. (E.) Very large leaf with wide border of gold. Rare and extremely beautiful. Potted, 75c.

HEDERA helix maculata minor. (E.) A variegated variety with small leaves. Attractive. Gal. Can, 65c.

HEDERA helix. (E.) (Mrs. Pollock.) A fast growing variety introduced by us from England. Foliage dark green with prominent light colored veins, fine lobed and smaller than English Ivy. A very good ground or fence cover. Rare. Cal. Can, 75c.

HEDERA helix tri-color. (E.) A very pretty variety with green and yellow variegated foliage, the edges of which turn red in the fall. Potted, 65c.

HELIANTHEMUM.

HELIANTHEMUM chamaecistus. (E.) (Sun Rose.) Low, procumbent plant, very useful for covering dry banks or borders. Flowers nearly all the year around. A variety of colors to choose from—apricot, bronze, cream, Double red, red, Rose, pink, white, yellow. Qt. Cans 30c; Potted 35c.

HYPERICUM.

HYPERICUM calycinum. (E.) Low growing shrub with dark green foliage. Flowers large, golden yellow. Very fine ground cover. Potted, 35c.

JASMINUM. (Jasmine.)

Somewhat erect climbing plants popular for their prolific blooming characteristics and masses of white, pink and yellow flowers; foliage bright green. Will grow in most any soil. Useful for pergola and porch decoration.

JASMINUM bessianum. (E.) (Rosy Jasmine.) Rambling, free growing shrub or vine, leaves small, narrow; flowers pinkish red. Gal. Can, 60c.

JASMINUM humile. (E.) (Italian Jasmine.) Small bright yellow flowers in clusters, a good climber. Potted, 50c and 75c.

JASMINUM officinale. (E.) (White Jasmine.) Flowers white, fragrant. Potted, 50c.

JASMINUM primulinum. (E.) (Primrose Jasmine.) Strong growing vine with good foliage and large, double yellow flowers. Qt. Cans, 40c; Potted, 50c and 75c.

LIPPIA.

LIPPIA canescens. (E.) (L. repens.) Drought resistant, creeping plant, used as lawn substitute. Per box, \$1.25.

LONICERA. (Honeysuckle.)

Popular free-climbing plants, hardy and easy to grow in all sections; fine for the modest home grounds as well as large estates for covering walls, fences, pergolas, etc.

LONICERA californica. See California Native Trees and Shrubs.

LONICERA chinensis. (E.) (Chinese Honeysuckle.) Strong grower; flowers white, changing to yellow; fragrant. Foliage redish, bronze. Gal. Can, 60c.

LONICERA japonica halliana. (E.) (Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle.) Strong grower; flowers white, changing to yellow. Fragrant. Gal. Can, 60c.

MANDEVILLA.

MANDEVILLA suaveolens. (Chile Jasmine.) Strong climber; large, fragrant flowers. Potted, 75c.

MICROMERIA chamissnis. (Yerba Buena.)

See California Native Trees and Shrubs.

MUEHLENBECKIA.

MUEHLENBECKIA complexa. (E.) (Wire or Mattress Vine.) Small leaves like maiden hair fern, wiry stems, waxy flower. Very useful climber or screen. Qt. Can, 35c; Gal. Can, 60c.

PACHYSANDRA.

PACHYSANDRA terminalis. (E.) (Japanese Spurge.) Hardy, procumbent plant, very desirable for dense ground cover in sun or shade. Also a good rock plant. Qt. Can, 35c.

PANDOREA.

PANDOREA australis. (Tecoma australis.) (E.) Handsome vine, yellowish-white flowers, spotted violet. Potted, 50c.

PASSIFLORA. (Passion Vine.)

PASSIFLORA incarnata. (E.) (Maypop.) Tall climber, grows in dry places; flowers white and light purple. Potted, 60c.

PASSIFLORA manicata. (E.) (Scarlet Passion Vine.) A rapid growing, free blooming vine; foliage large and three lobed; flowers scarlet. Potted, 75c.

PASSIFLORA mollissima. (E.) (Pink Passion Vine.) Leaves three-lobed, downy beneath; flowers rose pink, large and drooping. A rapid grower and admirable for covering walls, tree stumps or buildings. Much admired when in bloom. Potted, 75c.

PLUMBAGO.

PLUMBAGO capensis. (F.) (Cape Plumbago.) Fast growing shrub or vine with racemes of sky-blue flowers. Very satisfactory. Potted, 60c.

POLYGONUM. (Fleecevine.)

POLYGONUM baldschuanicum. A vigorous decorative plant, climbing 20 feet high, producing a profusion of pinkish or whitish flowers, borne in drooping panicles, hardy, and worthy of a place in any garden. Potted, 60c.

PUERARIA. (Kudzu Vine.)

PUERARIA thunbergiana. Very rapid grower, attaining height of 20 to 40 ft. in a season. Flowers rosy purple. Very good for covering walls or fences. Potted, 50c.

SOLANUM.

SOLANUM jasminoides. (E.) (Potato Vine.) Twining vine, flowers white, with yellow centers borne in clusters. Potted, 50c.

SOLLYA.

SOLLYA heterophylla. (E.) (Australian Blue Bell.) Hardy creeper or semi-climber with bellshaped blue flowers. Drought resistant. Potted, 50c.

TECOMARIA.

TECOMARIA capensis. (Tecoma Capensis.) (Cape Honeysuckle.) Leaves small, bright glossy green. Flowers showy, bright orange-red. Blossoms for six or eight months. Potted, 50c; Gal. Cans, 75c.

VINCA. (Periwinkle.)

VINCA major. (E.) (Big Leaf Periwinkle.) Trailing plant with large foliage and pretty blue flowers, good for shady banks, also hanging baskets and window boxes. Qt. Cans, 25c.

VINCA major variegated. (E.) Similar to the above except foliage is variegated. Qt. Can, 25c.

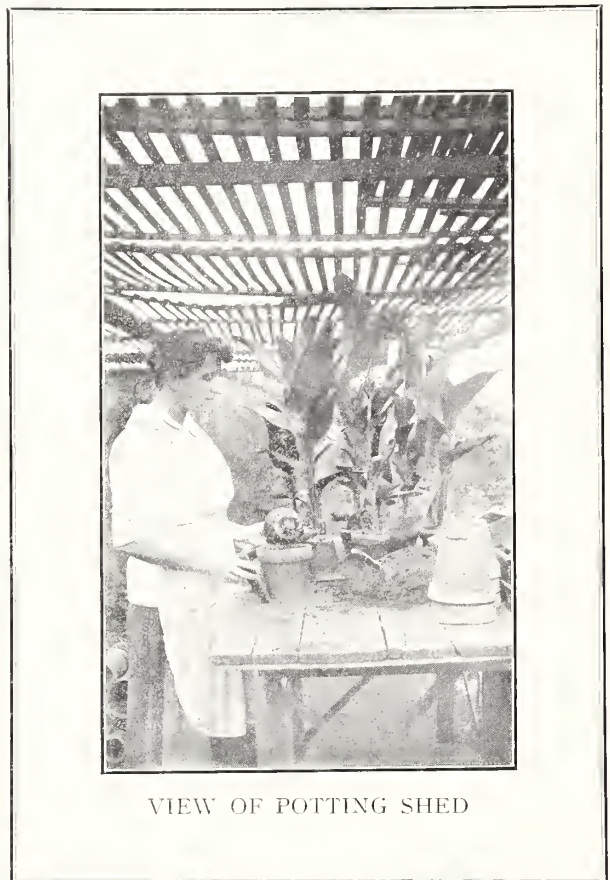
VINCA minor. (E.) Same as Vinca Major with exception of foliage which is smaller and dark green. Qt. Can, 25c.

VINCA minor alba. (E.) A variety with small dark green leaves and white flowers. Qt. Can, 25c.

WISTERIA.

Well known vines used for covering pergolas, porches and arbors. Their pea-shaped flowers borne in long drooping racemes make them very attractive.

We offer a variety of colors—Blue, lavender, pink, and white. \$1.00 to \$2.50. Extra large specimens for quick effect, \$10.00.



VIEW OF POTTING SHED



Agaves, Bamboos, Grasses and Palms

No other class of plants "fit it" and harmonize so nicely with the Spanish-Mission style of architecture, now so popular throughout California, than the yuccas, agaves, palms, dracaenas, etc. Indeed, it can almost be said that no garden is quite complete without at least a few specimens. All are of easy culture and wide adaptability as to soil and situation. Our assortment represents the leading and popular varieties.

AGAVE.

AGAVE americana.

See California Native Trees and Shrubs

ARUNDO. (GIANT REED.)

ARUNDO donax. A hardy tall growing plant, resembling bamboo, useful for windbreaks or for mass effects. 5 Gal. Cans, \$1.50.

BAMBOO

ARUNDINARIA falconeri. A bushy variety of medium height with upright branches and small leaves. Forms very thick clumps and good as a hedge plant. Gal. Cans, 75c; 5 Gal. Cans, \$1.50 to \$2.50.

ARUNDINARIA japonica. (Bamboo Metake.) A tall, rapid grower with broad foliage, hardy. 5 Gal. Cans, \$1.75; Clumps, \$1.25.

CHAMAEROPS.

CHAMAEROPS humilis. (Dwarf fan palm.) Fine for tub plants or lawn specimens. Foliage fan-shaped. Hardy. Potted, 50c.

CORTADERIA (Pampas Grass.)

CORTADERIA argentea. Forms a large clump of grass-like foliage and produces beautiful silvery plumes. Very showy. Potted, 75c; Gal. Can, \$1.00; 5 Gal. Can, \$2.50.

CORDYLINE. (Dracaena Palm.)

CORDYLINE australis. Tree with tall smooth trunk and long narrow leaves, suitable for porch plants or Spanish gardens. Gal. Can, 60c; 5 Gal. Can, \$1.50 to \$2.00; Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00. We offer some extra fine specimen trees in Boxes, 5 to 12 ft., \$10.00 to \$35.00 each.

ERYTHEA. (Guadalupe Palm.)

ERYTHEA edulis. Rapid growing fan palm, foliage deep green. 5 Gal. Can, 1½ ft., \$2.50.

GLAUCOTHEA. (Blue Fan Palm.)

GLAUCOTHEA armata. Very showy type with fan shaped, silvery blue leaves. \$2.00 to \$10.00.

PAPYRUS. (Egyptian Paper Plant.)

PAPYRUS antiquorum. One of the most ornamental grasses. Moisture-loving and very desirable around pools. Clumps, 50c to \$2.50.

PHOENIX. (Canary Island Date Palm.)

PHOENIX canariensis. One of the most graceful, hardy palms. Long beautiful curving leaves, dark green color. 5 Gal. Can 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50. Extra large specimens boxed, \$35.00 to \$50.00 each.

PHORMIUM. (New Zealand Flax.)

PHORMIUM tenax. Beautiful plant with sword-like leaves. Flowers in spikes, red. 75c. to \$5.00.

PHORMIUM tenax variegatum. A very attractive variegated variety of the above. 75c to \$5.00.

TRACHYCARPUS. (Windmill Palm.)

TRACHYCARPUS excelsa. Very hardy tall growing tree. Trunk slim and hairy. Desirable for street planting or may be planted singly. We offer some fine specimens. 5 to 10 ft. in height at \$6.00 to \$25.00.

WASHINGTON filifera. (California Fan Palm.)

See California Native Trees and Shrubs

YUCCA.

YUCCA brevifolia. (Joshua Tree.) See California Native Trees and Shrubs.

YUCCA filamentosa. (Common Yucca.) Leaves long, narrow and rather weak. Flowers creamy white. Potted, 50c.

YUCCA glauca. (Soapweed Yucca.) Leaves less than one-half inch wide, thin but stiff. Flowers greenish. Potted, 50c.

YUCCA whipplei. (Spanish Bayonet.) See California Native Trees and Shrubs.

Rock and Pool Plants

Owing to the increasing popularity of pools, rockeries and alpine gardens, which are so charming and attractive in small gardens or large estates, we have made a selection of plants which are the most desirable for this class of planting. In making this choice we have adhered to our policy of growing only the best and the plants we offer are recommended most highly.

To those interested in this type of plant life, we will gladly send, upon request, our descriptive list. Ask for the "Rock and Pool Plant Circular."

Plans and estimates furnished for artistic rock and pool work.

Roses

No garden is quite complete without an assortment of beautiful, fragrant roses. We offer a few of the best. All our first grade "two-year" budded bushes that will bloom the first year if properly planted.

On all orders for five or more bushes, we will allow a discount of 10 per cent.

BUSH ROSES.

	Each		Each
AMERICA. Hill's pearly pink.	.75	CECIL BRUNNER. Yellow (New).	1.25
AMERICAN BEAUTY. Deep rose	.50	CHEROKEE. Pink. Single	.50
BETTY UPRICHARD (NEW). Very fragrant. Salmon-pink and orange carmine	1.00	DR. W. VAN FLEET. Light pink	.50
BLACK PRINCE. Very dark crimson	.50	EMILY GRAY. Rich golden yellow.	.75
CECILE BRUNNER. Pink baby rose.	.50	EXCELSA. Intense crimson	.50
CHATEAU DES CLOS VOUGEOT. Velvety scarlet, shaded fiery red	1.00	COLD OF OPHIR. Coppery red and yellow.	.75
CHEERFUL. Pure orange in bud, turning to pink	.75	HOOSIER BEAUTY. Growing crimson	.75
COLUMBIA. Glowing pink	.75	LADY HILLINGDON. Deep apricot yellow	.75
CONSTANCE. Golden Yellow	.75	LOS ANGELES. Coral pink	1.00
DEAN HOLE. Silvery carmine, shaded with salmon	.75	MARECHAL NIEL. Golden yellow	.75
DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON. Saffron-yellow and crimson.	.75	MME. CAROLINE TESTOUT. Shell pink	.75
ELSIE BECKWITH. Rosy pink	.65	MME. EDOUARD HERRIOT. Coral red, shaded with yellow	1.00
FLORENCE FORRESTER. Snow-white, yellow tinged in bud	.75	MRS. AARON WARD. Yellow, tinted salmon rose	1.60
FRAU KARL DRUSCKE. The best pine white	.50	OPHELIA. Rich pinkish cream	.75
GENERAL MACARTHUR. Fiery red	.65	PAPA GONTIER. Rosy crimson with carmine center	.75
GEORGE ARENDS. Delicate pink	.65	PAUL'S SCARLET. Vivid scarlet	.75
GOLDEN EMBLEM. Clear yellow	1.00	RAMONA (Red Cherokee). Single, cherry carmine	.50
GRUSS AN TEPLITZ. Rich scarlet	.60	SILVER MOON. Large, creamy white flowers.	.75
HADLEY. Deep Crimson	.75	SUNBURST. Handsome yellow with orange center.	.75
HOOSIER BEAUTY. Glowing crimson	.75	TAUSENDSCHOEN. Soft pink	.75
INDEPENDENCE DAY. Yellow apricot	1.00		
IRISH ELEGANCE. Single apricot	.75		
IRISH FIREFLAME. Single deep orange.	.75		
ISOBEL. Single orange scarlet	.75		
J. J. L. MOCK. Rich Carmine.	.75		
JULIET. Old gold and scarlet.	.50		
K. A. VICTORIA. Outer petals creamy white, center light yellow	.65		
K. OF K. Intense scarlet	.75		
LADY HILLINGDON. Rich apricot yellow	.75		
LAFAYETTE. Bright scarlet red	.75		
LA FRANCE. Delicate shade of pink.	.50		
LOS ANGELES. Coral pink	.75		
LOUISE CATHERINE BRESLAU. Pink, shaded with orange and yellow	.75		
MME. BUTTERFLY. Brilliant pink with apricot and gold.	.75		
MME. CAROLINE TESTOUT. Bright pink	.65		
MME. EDOUARD HERRIOT (Daily Mail). Coral red, shaded with yellow	.75		
MISS LOLITA ARMOUR. Coral red	.75		
MRS. AARON WARD. Indian yellow	.50		
MRS. CHAS. RUSSELL. Rosy carmine	.75		
MRS. HENRY MORSE (NEW). Bright rose.	1.00		
MRS. S. K. RINDGE. Pure golden yellow.	.75		
NILES COCHET. Bright red	.65		
OPHELIA. Salmon rose	.75		
PADRE. Rich copper scarlet.	1.00		
PAUL NEYRON. Dark rose	.50		
PINK MAMAN COCHET. Rose pink, creamy-yellow center.	.65		
PREMIER. Pure rose pink	.75		
RADIANCE. Rosy pink	.75		
REV. F. PAGE ROBERTS. Newest and best yellow rose, quite different	1.50		
ROSE MARIE. Deep pink	.75		
SHOT SILK (NEW). General color effect is a delicate salmon rose	1.00		
SOUV. DE CLAUDIUS PERNET. Strong sunflower yellow.	1.00		
SOUV. DE GEORGES PERNET. Oriental red shaded with yellow	1.00		
SOUV. DE H. A. VERSCHUREN. Deep apricot yellow	1.00		
SUNBURST. Handsome yellow with orange center.	.75		
ULRICH BRUNNER. Cherry red	.50		
WHITE MAMAN COCHET. Fine buds and flowers.	.60		
WM. F. DREER. Silvery, shell pink tinged with orange.	.75		

CLIMBING ROSES

	Each
AMERICAN PILLAR. Single rose pink.	.75
BANKSIA. Yellow	.50
BELLE OF PORTUGAL. Soft pink, flushed with yellow.	.75
BELLE SIEBRECHT. Bright rosy pink.	.75
CECIL BRUNNER. Rosy pink	.75

STANDARD ROSES

The following Standard or Tree-shaped roses of special merit, we offer at \$2.50 each:

FRAU KARL DRUSCKE. Snow white
GOLDEN EMBLEM. Clear yellow.
HADLEY. Deep crimson.
HOOSIER BEAUTY. Glowing crimson.
K. OF K. Intense scarlet.
LADY HILLINGDON. Rich apricot yellow.
LOS ANGELES. Coral pink.
MME. EDOUARD HERRIOT (Daily Mail). Coral red, shaded with yellow.
MRS. AARON WARD. Indian yellow.
OPHELIA. Salmon rose.
ROSE MARIE. Deep pink.
SOUV. DE CLAUDIUS PERNET. Finest yellow.



Flowering, Bedding and Border Plants

To give your garden an added touch of color and beauty, plant annuals and perennials. They are inexpensive and easily grown and afford much pleasure. We offer strong plants that will flower freely.

ABRONIA. (Sand Verbena.) Hardy trailing plant; flowers, fragrant, rose-lilac. Doz., 35c.

AGATHEA coelestis. (Blue Daisy or Blue Marguerite.) Hardy plant one foot high, blooms all year round. Sky-blue flowers. 4-inch pots, each 25c.

AGERATUM. (Floss Flower.) Fine for borders and bedding, feathery blue blossoms. Doz., 50c.

ANCHUSA. Grows to five feet, flowers, star shape, intense blue. Doz., 75c to \$1.50.

ANTIRRHINUM. (Snapdragon.) Satisfactory bedding plant; odd shape flowers, beautiful colors. Doz., 50c.

AQUILEGIA. (Columbine.) One of the most beautiful perennials; graceful, spur-like flowers. Doz., 75c.

ARABIS alpina. Small plant with grey-green foliage and pure white flowers. A good rock plant. 2½ inch pots, each, 15c; Small plants, doz., 75c.

ARMERIA. (Sea Pink.) Dwarf, evergreen border plant; flowers rose pink. Doz., 50c.

ASTERS. Very popular fall flowering annual, fine for bedding and cutting. Doz., 35c.

BEGONIA. (Vernon.) Foliage, bronze; flowers, orange carmine. Splendid for bedding or border planting. Per doz., 75c; 100, \$5.00.

CALCEOLARIA. Bushy plant. Flowers in large clusters, yellow and brown shades. 4-inch pots, each, 25c; Doz., \$2.50.

CAMPANULA. (Dwarf.) Very desirable, compact border plant. Beautiful, deep blue, bell-shaped flowers. Doz., 50c, 100, \$3.50.

CANNAS. Good assortment of the popular varieties. Each, 15c; Doz., \$1.50.

CANTERBURY BELLS. (Campanula.) Hardy biennial. Flowers, bell-shape, pink, blue, white and lavender. Large clumps, 20c; Doz., \$2.00; Small plants, 10c each; Doz., 75c.

CELOSIA. (Cockscomb.) Very showy annual. Flowers in massive heads of crimson and yellow. Each, 10c; Doz., 75c.

CENTAUREA. (Sweet Sultan.) Hardy annual. Thistle-like, pink, white and lavender flowers. Excellent cut flower, long stems. Doz., 50c.

CINERARIAS. Fine for protected and shady places. Flowers in various shades of white, blue, violet and crimson. Each 15c; Doz., \$1.50.

COREOPSIS. Very attractive, single, golden yellow flower. Excellent for cutting. Doz., 50c.

COSMOS. Tall growing annual, foliage feathery green; flowers single and double, pink, white and crimson. Doz., 35c.

DAISY. Shasta. Excellent cut flower. Flowers, white, yellow centers. Doz., 50c.

DAISY. English. Valuable border plant. Blossoms freely, pink and white. Doz., 50c; 100, \$3.50.

DELPHINIUM. (Larkspur.) Showy, tall growing plant; flowers in spikes of beautiful light and dark blue flowers. Hybrid types. Each, 25c; Doz., \$2.50.

DIANTHUS. (Hardy Pink.) Pretty border plant. Fringed, fragrant flowers. Doz., 75c.

DIGITALIS. (Foxglove.) Hardy perennial, good for shady places. Flowers on long spikes, rose, yellow and purple. 1 yr. plants, each, 10c; Doz., 75c; 2 yr. plants, each, 20c; Doz., \$2.00.

ECHIU. (Pride of Madeira.) Rapid growing bushy plant. Flowers brilliant blue or pink on large erect spikes. A very fine plant. Each 10c; Doz., \$1.00; Potted, 25c each; Doz., \$2.50.

GAILLARDIA. A most satisfactory hardy perennial. Flowers scarlet and yellow blended. Doz., 75c; Novelty type, each, 25c; Doz., \$2.50.

GAZANIA. Valuable for borders or parkways. Flowers orange or yellow. Doz., 50c; 100, \$3.50.

GERANIUMS. Assorted colors for bedding. Each 15c; Doz., \$1.50.

GERBERA. (Transvaal Daisy.) (NEW.) Very beautiful perennial. Flowers, shades of red, yellow, pink, salmon. Plant in well drained soil. Medium sized plants, each, 50c; Large plants, each, 75c.

GEUM. Free flowering hardy perennial. Flowers brilliant scarlet and yellow. Doz., 75c; Potted, each 25c; Doz., \$2.50.

HELIOTROPE. Half-hardy perennial, forms large plant; flowers, fragrant, dark purple, white and lavender. Each, 35c.

HEUCHERA sanguinea. (Coral Bells.) Free flowering border or rockery plant; flowers coral red, very striking. Doz., \$1.00; Potted, each, 25c; Doz., \$2.50.

HOLLYHOCKS. Tall growing, hardy perennial. Valuable for background planting. Doz., 75c and \$2.00.

HUNNEMANIA. (Bush Poppy.) Bushy plant, foliage, feathery, grey. Flowers yellow, poppy shape. Doz., 75c.

LAVANDULA. (Sweet Lavender.) Hardy plant. Flowers, blue and white on long stems. Each, 25c; Doz., \$2.50.

LOBELIA cardinalis. Hardy perennial. Flowers, rich cardinal on long spikes. Each, 25c; Doz., \$2.50.

LOBELIA. Crystal Palace compacta. Dwarf border plant. Flowers dark blue. Doz., 50c; 100, \$3.50.

MARIGOLD. Favorite, hardy annual. Flowers yellow and brown shades. African and French varieties. Doz., 35c.

MICHAELMAS DAISIES. (Hardy Asters.) Assorted colors. Doz., 75c.

OENOTHERA. (Evening Primrose.) Good border or bedding plant. Flowers, rose-pink. Each, 15c; Doz., \$1.25.

PANSIES. Mammoth flowering types from the best strains. Doz., 35c; 100, \$2.25.

PENTSTEMON. Very satisfactory hardy perennial blooming the year round. Assorted colors. Doz., 75c.

PETUNIA. Most popular bedding plant. Diener's world famous strains, single, double and giant ruffled varieties. Doz., 75c to \$1.50.

PHLOX. A hardy, easily grown perennial. Beautiful, many colored flowers. Each, 25c; Doz., \$2.50.

PLUMBAGO larpente. Fine border or bedding plant. Flowers intense sky blue. Each, 15c; Doz., \$1.25; Potted, 35c; Doz., \$3.50.

POPPY. Oriental. Attractive hardy plant. Flowers, cinnabar-red with conspicuous black spots. Doz., 75c.

PRIMULA veris. (Garden Primrose.) Spring-flowering, border or bedding plant. Assorted colors. Doz., 75c.

REHMANNIA angulata. (NEW.) Good pot or garden plant. Flowers, large, rosy-purple. Each 25c; Doz., \$2.50.

RUDBECKIA. (Golden Glow.) Tall growing perennial; flowers double golden yellow. Each, 15c; Doz., \$1.50.

SALVIA azurea grandiflora. (S. Piteheri.) A perennial branching plant with beautiful blue flowers. Each, 35c.

SALVIA farinacea. Hardy perennial; flowers beautiful light-blue on long spikes. Each, 25c.

SALVIA leucantha. Large shrubby plant; flowers on long spikes, violet purple. Very showy. Each 35c.

SALVIA splendens. (Scarlet Sage.) Favorite bedding plant. Flowers, bright scarlet on long spikes. Doz., 35c.

SALPIGLOSSIS. Half-hardy annual. Flowers trumpet shaped, rich shades and colors. Very beautiful. Doz., 50c.

SANTOLINA. (Lavender Cotton.) Excellent, low, border plant with fine grey foliage. Doz., 35c; 100, \$2.25.

SCABIOSA. (Pin Cushion.) Hardy perennial, fine for cutting. Assorted colors. Doz., 50c.

SEDUMS. (Stone-Crop.) Hardy perennials. Useful for rockeries. We have a large selection. Doz., 50c to \$1.50; Potted, each 25c to 75c.

STATICE. (Sea Lavender.) One of the best everlasting flowers. Diener's hybrids. Mixed colors. Doz., \$1.00.

STOCKS. (Gilliflower.) The leading bedding plant for summer or winter blooms. Flowers in large clusters. Separate or assorted colors. Doz., 50c; 100, \$3.50.

STREPTOSOLON jamesoni. (Yellow Heliotrope.) Half-hardy perennial; profuse bloomer; flowers orange yellow. Each, 35c.

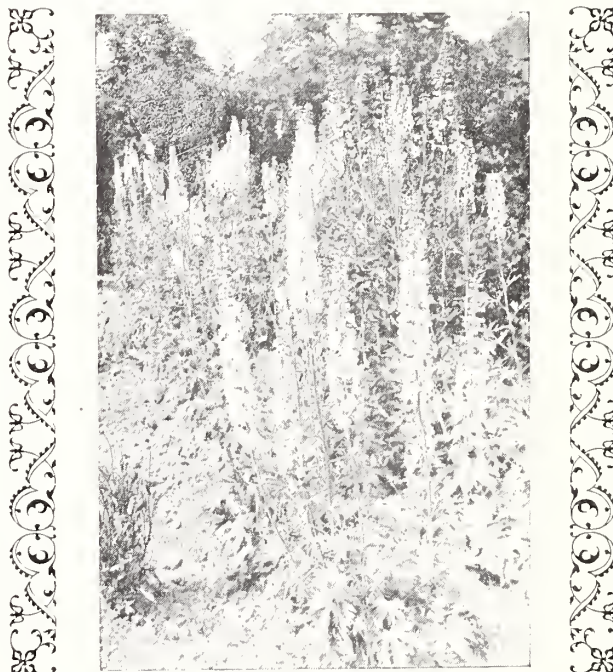
THALICTRUM. (Meadow Rue.) Tall growing hardy perennial. Foliage resembling maiden-hair fern. Flowers, rosy-purple, feathery. Each, 25c.

TRITOMA. (Red Hot Poker.) Hardy plants with broad grass-like foliage. Flowers, orange scarlet, borne on long spikes. Each, 35c.

VIOLETS. California, large single blue. Princess of Wales, light blue, fragrant, long stems. Swanley White, large, double. Marie Louise, double blue. Doz., 50c; 100, \$3.50.

VERBENAS. Very satisfactory, hardy perennial. Good ground cover or bedding plant. Assorted colors, Doz., 50c; Separate colors, doz., 75c.

ZINNIA. (Large Flowering.) Most popular and showy annual. Blooms from early summer to late fall. Doz., 50c.



DELPHINIUM

Fruit Department

Deciduous Fruit and Nut Trees

As the area of ground devoted to fruit culture increases and the volume of product mounts higher and higher the question of quality not only becomes dominant but is paramount to all other considerations. Organized effort as well as the State has given aid to the movement to standardize our fruits and their products, thereby giving our assurance of their quality to the ultimate consumer. Now quality fruit is not produced from poor trees; quite to the contrary good fruit is only possible when the kind and variety of fruit tree is properly grown on the right kind of root stock to meet conditions of soil and climate where it is to find a permanent home in orchard forms; in addition it must be well grown, possessing a well shaped head and a vigorous root system. Thus the nurseryman, in order to be successful in his vocation, has a responsibility of vital importance to his customers in growing trees of quality and varieties that will meet varying climatic and soil conditions throughout the state. An experience covering fully a half-century in the growing of nursery fruit trees has given us a knowledge and a view-point of the situation which is fully put into practice in producing a grade of orchard tree that for quality is in a class by itself.

CLEAN AND HEALTHY STOCK.

To insure immunity from the attacks of injurious insects and plant disease we grow our fruit trees near Brentwood in Contra Costa County, a section particularly free from pests and where prevailing conditions of soil and climate are ideal for the growing of robust and vigorous trees. So pronounced are these factors that the horticultural authorities allow the free shipment of nursery stock from our establishment to all proportions of the state.

THE PRICE OF SUCCESS.

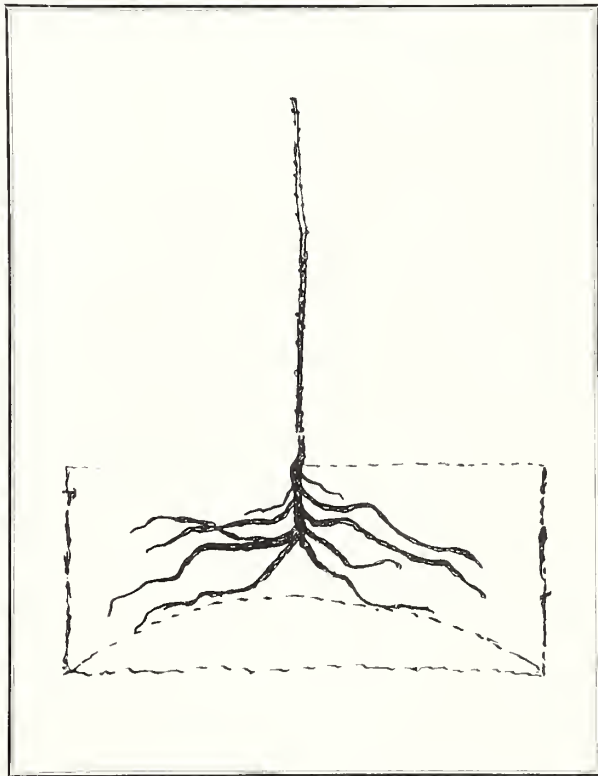
Planters in purchasing a living commodity like plants and trees have obligations to fulfill as well as the nurseryman. It is quite safe to assume that plants invariably leave the nursery grounds in good condition; if arriving at destination in bad shape, the trouble is usually traced to delays in transportation, a sudden change of weather, or to improper handling and care on arrival on the part of the purchasing planter or his employees. Ground for commercial plantings should be fully prepared for the immediate setting out of the trees on arrival, particularly does this apply to all bare-root deciduous stock. But even with these precautions it will hardly be possible to plant the area at once; a certain number only can be planted at a time, in the meantime, however, the roots of the remaining trees must not be exposed to sun or air. Hence (1.) Remove trees from bundles or boxes immediately on receipt and place in a trench and cover with fine soil; (2) When so covered, water copiously so as to settle the soil around the roots; (3) Before planting examine the trees, and wherever broken or bruised roots are in evidence cut same back to a smooth surface.

PLANTING HINTS.

Dig holes for average sized fruit tree not less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. If there is a hard subsoil, blasting gives wonderful results, but the ground must be dry, and it is equally important to thoroughly settle the ground with water at least a week or two before planting. Do not plant a tree deeper than it stood in the nursery, except under very unusual circumstances. The use of Yucca tree protectors are recommended to prevent sunburn. The accompanying diagram shows the correct method of planting a deciduous bare root tree.

GRADES. It is an established practice among nurseries who give careful attention to grading of fruit tree nursery stock to watch caliper and root system more closely than the height of the tree. The recognized caliper measurements for deciduous trees (excepting figs and walnuts, which are sold by height) are as follows:

4 to 6 ft., grade to caliper, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ inches.
 3 to 4 ft., grade to caliper, $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
 2 to 3 ft., grade to caliper, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ inches.



**A visit to our Nurseries
is worth while**

New and Meritorious Acquisitions in Fruit and Nut Trees Worthy of Trial Culture by Fruit Growers, Home Builders and Amateur Planters

All of which are desirable for their handsome appearance as Ornamentals as well as for their economic values; one or more of each should find a place in all orchards and gardens. Obviously some do better planted in one environment than another, but all will do reasonably well in any good garden soil and under intelligent care and cultivation. Undoubtedly we have the largest assortment in new and little known Trees in Northern California, hence select an order of our fruit novelties solely on the basis of merit and adaptability to prevailing conditions of soil and climate.

TWO NEW CHERRIES.

OF RECENT INTRODUCTION THAT MERIT WIDE ATTENTION.

Early cherries are a distinct California crop that are generally profitable, particularly in the coastal regions aligning San Francisco Bay. We are offering trees of two new varieties that merit the attention of commercial planters, and also the consideration of home orchards.

TANGSII. An introduction by the Federal Department of Agriculture from China. Season, a month earlier than any other cherry; quality local market and home use.

Fruit globular; skin deep carmine; flesh yellow tinged with red, melting and juicy. Tree medium upright; foliage very large; vigorous and a good cropper. Valuable also as an ornamental tree. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.25 each.

CHAPMAN. Introduced and named by Leonard Coates. Season very early, May. Quality shipping and market. Fruit heart-shaped; skin purplish black and thin; flesh deep pink, dark colored juice, meaty and of a sweet acidulous flavor. Tree large, spreading and productive.

4 to 6 ft., 70c each; 6 to 8 ft., 80c each.

A HANDSOME NEW LOQUAT.

Valuable for its fine fruit and as an ornamental tree. A distinctive orchard and ornamental tree in California. Originally grown as a seedling, but of late years improved types have been maintained by budding or grafting. The new variety we are offering is much superior to the varieties generally offered.

STANFORD LOQUAT. Quality home use and local market. Fruit large size, pear shaped. Skin a clear golden yellow; flesh white, juicy, aromatic; seeds small. Tree a free grower, good bearer and tropical in appearance. Balled or 5 Gal. Can, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00 each; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.50 each.

VALUABLE NECTARINE INTRODUCTIONS

Worthy of Trial Culture.

Nectarine culture should command wide attention. The fruit is fine for preserving and for eating in the fresh state, can also be preserved. Its shipping qualities are not so good as those of the plum, but for local demands it "stands up" very well. We are offering four new varieties for trial culture on this Coast. Especially recommended for family orchards.

JUAN de PADOA. An introduction from Spain. Season early August; quality shipping and local market. Fruit medium size and round; skin yellow shaded red; flesh yellow, solid and juicy, flavor sweetly sub-acid. Tree medium in size, of spreading habit and a good bearer. 4 to 6 ft., 75c each.

SINKIANG. Introduced by the Department of Agriculture from China. Season late September; quality shipping and market. Fruit roundish and of good size; skin greenish-white; flesh a creamy color, firm and juicy, flavor sub-acid. Tree a good grower and bearer. 4 to 6 ft., 75c each.

GOLD MINE. An introduction on the part of the Department of Agriculture from New Zealand. Season early August. Fruit large, freestone; flesh white, juicy, sweet and of good grain. Tree a prolific bearer. 4 to 6 ft., 75c each.

MUIR. Another introduction from New Zealand. Season early August; quality market and shipping. Fruit medium size; flesh white, slightly pink at the pit; flavor sweet and delicious. Tree a good grower and prolific bearer. 4 to 6 ft., 75c each.

A TRIO OF NEW PEACHES.

All of which possess qualities worthy of attention.

California possesses a unique reputation for the quality of her peaches; likewise many new varieties have originated in this state. To that list we hope to add a few more, three of which we are offering this season. We believe all of these possess a high order of merit. They should be given trial culture.

VALENCIA. An introduction from Spain on the part of the Department of Agriculture. Season September; quality canning. Fruit cling, large and roundish; skin a clear yellow with red blush on sunny side; flesh a solid golden yellow, of good flavor and substance. Tree a good grower, robust and prolific. 4 to 6 ft., 75c each.

VAINQUEUR. (The earliest peach.) A new peach of much promise. Season May; quality early shipping and local market. Fruit medium in size, somewhat oblong; skin yellow streaked and splashed with red; flesh white, separating freely from the pit, flavor sweet and pleasant. Tree a vigorous grower and prolific. 4 to 6 ft., 75c each.

KRUMMEL. (The latest peach.) An eastern introduction. Season October; quality local market and canning. Fruit large and round; freestone; skin clear yellow with red shadings; flesh yellow clear through, solid, juicy and sweet. Tree large and vigorous, a regular bearer. 4 to 6 ft., 75c each.

A FINE NEW PERSIMMON.

Valuable because not astringent; hence should be generally planted.

Persimmon culture both commercially and otherwise, is a growing factor in our horticultural development. As a fruit for the amateur grower it is interesting as well as profitable. We believe every private garden should have at least one or two of these trees.

FUYU. A government introduction. Fruit of medium size, flattened, and a deep rich red in color. Being non-astringent, it may be peeled and eaten like an apple when still firm, though fully ripe. The fruit is a good keeper and the quality is hard to surpass. Tree prolific and a good grower. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75.

WHAT ABOUT NEW PLUMS?

Why not try a tree or two of the following:

It has been said that in number of varieties California has a surplus; but not of real good ones. The two we are offering are not only interesting but meritorious from a grower's point of view.

SHARPE PLUMCOT. A cross between an apricot and a plum. Season June; quality home use and local market. Fruit of good size, rounded. Skin a deep yellow shaded with red; flesh deep yellow veering to crimson; flavor somewhat tart and sprightly with a distinct suggestion of apricot. Tree strong, a robust grower and heavy producer. 4 to 6 ft., 75c each.

STANFORD. Much like the preceding but much larger and of fine quality. This variety is a cross between the Normand plum and Royal Apricot. 4 to 6 ft., 75c each.

Deciduous Fruit Trees

APPLES.

In the coastal regions and in the higher mountain plateaus commercial apple culture occupies a prominent place in California fruit growing; in a small way, certain varieties for local consumption and home use can be grown in all parts of the state. While this fruit will do quite well in a variety of soils and in varying situations, it does best in deep sandy loam soils.

	1-5	5-50	50-300 up
4 to 6 ft. grade .....	.60	.50	.40
3 to 4 ft. grade .....	.55	.45	.35
2 to 3 ft. grade .....	.45	.35	.25

ALEXANDER. Very large, showy, greenish yellow, streaked with red in shade, bright red in sun; flesh yellowish white, crisp, tender and juicy.

ASTRACHAN, RED. Large, roundish, skin deep red, greenish yellow in the shade; flesh white, juicy and crisp; tree hardy, early bearer. One of the best early apples.

BALDWIN. Large, narrowing at one end; deep bright red over a yellow ground; flesh yellowish white, crisp, juicy, good quality. Recommended in northern and elevated regions.

BLACK DAVIS. Fruit large and handsome, striped and of good quality; a late keeper. Tree productive and a strong grower. Middle October-November.

DELICIOUS. Yellow; large; almost covered with dark red, juicy and fine grained. Late, good keeper.

EARLY HARVEST. Medium size, roundish, straw color with faint white dots; flesh white, tender.

GRAVENSTEIN. Large, somewhat flattened, broadest at base. Yellow, freely marked with light deep red; flesh tender, aromatic. A strong grower and heavy producer. Very popular. Best early variety.

JONATHAN. Medium to large, roundish; light yellow, nearly covered with red stripes and deep red in the sun; tender, juicy, rich, vinous; especially recommended for market; keeps till mid-winter.

KING DAVID. Large, deep red, suffusing rich yellow and delicious flavor; largely planted for the fall trade.

NORTHERN SPY. Large, roundish, pale yellow, purplish red stripes in the sun; flesh white, mild.

RED JUNE. Medium size, oval, deep red; flesh white, tender, sub-acid; early.

RED PEARMAIN. A medium roundish fruit; skin quite a deep red, covered more or less with russet dots; flesh creamy white, fine grained and juicy. Good for shipping and market. Tree vigorous and a good cropper.

SKINNER SEEDLING. Originated in Santa Clara Valley. Large, rich, lemon yellow, faintly striped with red; flesh yellowish white; quality best; early.

WINESAP. Medium size, roundish, oblong, dark yellow, flesh yellow, rich flavor; popular.

WINTER BANANA. Medium to large, golden yellow, shaded red, sub-acid; an early bearer.

YELLOW NEWTOWN PIPPIN. Large, roundish, yellow with brownish red cheek; flesh firm, crisp, juicy, and with very rich, high flavor; best winter apple.

YELLOW BELLFLOWER. Very large, conical, golden yellow, tinged with red, sub-acid, keeps well in winter; very popular.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT. One of the very finest early apples; light yellow skin; nearly white. Fine canner and table fruit.

CRAB APPLES.

HYSLOP. Large fruit, dark red, growing in clusters. Flesh yellowish.

MAUTNER. A SUPERB NEW WALNUT.

Worthy of extensive planting throughout the State.

Walnuts are one of our best paying crops, hence any addition to our present varieties possessing commercial rank should be encouraged. We are offering a new introduction that we know possesses good values and ought to be extensively planted.

MAUTNER. A Santa Clara Valley introduction. Season early fall. Nut large and very long, shell reasonably smooth and somewhat thin, very light color, kernel cream colored, meaty and plump, cracks out readily and is of a rich nutty flavor. Tree a strong grower, spreading in habit and productive. Merits trial culture and commercial consideration on the part of planters everywhere. We have especially good reports on the value of this walnut from Sutter County. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each; 4 to 6 ft., \$1.75 each; 6 to 8 ft., \$2.00 each.

APRICOTS

A fruit in which California leads the world in commercial production, and of which Santa Clara County is the largest grower in the State. It grows best in the coastal regions, where the fruit develops better than in the interior valleys. Unlike some of the other fruits, there is a pronounced activity in apricot planting this season, hence we advise our friends and intending planters to book their orders early for trees, as the demand will exceed available supplies. Our stock and assortment is unusually fine this season, and we hope our old patrons will take advantage of it.

The following prices are on peach and apricot root. (Myrobolan root, 5c per tree higher.)

	1-5	5-50	50-300	300 up
4 to 6 ft. grade.....	.60	.50	.45	.40
3 to 4 ft. grade.....	.55	.45	.40	.35
2 to 3 ft. grade.....	.45	.35	.30	.25

BARRY. An improved Royal from Alameda County. Large, regular bearer, the earliest variety suitable for drying. We recommend that it be tried in all localities to test its commercial value. It bears regular, heavy crops at Morgan Hill.

BLENHEIM. One of the most popular varieties in some parts of California for both canning and drying. Fruit a little larger than Royal, but must be well thinned as it is a prolific bearer.

HEMSKIRKE. Ripens a little earlier and is out of the way before Blenheims are ripe. Flavor similar to Moorpark, but ripens more evenly.

MOORPARK. This originated in England over 1800 years ago. It is our largest and finest variety, but a shy bearer and sometimes ripens unevenly. A splendid home variety.

NEWCASTLE EARLY. Size medium, round, not quite as large as Royal but more highly colored; ripens 25 days earlier than Royal. Useful as early shipper.

ROYAL. A French variety. Practically same as Blenheim. Standard variety for drying in some parts of the State; a favorite with the canner; bears heavily, so must be well thinned.

TILTON. Fruit large, symmetrical, ripening evenly and one week to ten days later than Royal. A favorite in the San Joaquin Valley. Its color increases its value on the fresh fruit market.



APPLE ORCHARD

CHERRIES.

The cherry is adverse to extremes of temperatures—it likes a situation where extremes are avoided. This will explain the somewhat limited areas in which this fruit is grown in commercial quantities. The central coastal counties tempered by the sea air are recognized for their fine cherry orchards. In the growing of our trees we have for years given preference to the Mahaleb root stock. Mr. Rolla Butcher, a successful cherry grower in this valley for over 30 years is firmly of the conviction that it is necessary to bud low on this stock to obtain best results. For years we have seen the advantage and so advised our planters. When properly budded and grown, cherries on Mahaleb bear earlier; bear bigger, and better crops evenly distributed over the trees; are less subject to sunburn and more enduring.

Our stock this year is of unusual quality, low budded on Mahaleb, for which we solicit your orders. For low budded trees we make an additional charge of five cents per tree.

We also have the following varieties budded on Mazzard root stock.

	1-5	5-50	50-300	300 up
6 to 8 ft. grade.....	.70	.60	.55	.50
4 to 6 ft. grade.....	.60	.50	.45	.40
3 to 4 ft. grade.....	.55	.45	.40	.35
2 to 3 ft. grade.....	.45	.35	.30	.25

ADVANCE. Large, black and early. Introduced by Leonard Coates.

BLACK REPUBLICAN. (Black Oregon, Lewelling.) Medium to large, firm, black cherry, ripening a little later than other black cherries. It prolongs the season; good shipper; prolific; sub-acid flavor. June.

BING. Very large; almost black; exceedingly firm; fine shipper; late. Middle June.

BLACK TARTARIAN. Very large black; good quality. Very productive. Ripens medium early. Standard early shipping variety. June.

BURBANK. Large, early, black; one of the best good early cherries. Very heavy foliage, birds do not get at the fruit. Very thrifty, suffers very little from die-back.

CHAPMAN. (NEW.) See page 30.

EARLY RICHMOND. Early; black or dark red; small; tart. Very productive and valuable for cooking. May.

GIANT. Very large, fine quality and very productive. Similar to Bing, but a little earlier.

GOVERNOR WOOD. Fine for canning and table use. Fruit large; skin pink with yellow shadings; flesh tender and sweet. Tree upright and productive. June.

LAMBERT. Fruit large; color deep rich red; flesh firm and of fine flavor; fine for shipping. Season. July.

NAPOLEON BIGARREAU. (Royal Ann of the market.) Very large, pale yellow, becoming amber in shade, richly dotted and spotted with deep red, and with a bright red cheek; flesh very firm; juicy and sweet; grows in spreading form, does not sunburn; bears well. July.

TANGSIL. (NEW.) See page 30.

THOMPSON SEEDLING. Seedling of Black Tartarian and a great improvement on that popular variety. Introduced by us.

NECTARINES.

This fruit should be more largely grown in family orchards than it is. Eaten in the fresh state as a dessert fruit it is simply delicious; it can also be dried and canned. The trees bear quite as well as the peach, and do well in a wide variety of soils and situations.

	1-5	5-50
6 to 8 ft. grade.....	.75	.65
4 to 6 ft. grade.....	.65	.55
3 to 4 ft. grade.....	.60	.50
2 to 3 ft. grade.....	.55	.40

BOSTON. Large; orange-red; deep yellow flesh. Middle July-August.

EARLY RIVERS. Medium; red cheek; flesh white; ripens early; good variety.

GOLD MINE. (NEW.) See page 30.

JUAN de PADOA. (NEW.) See page 30.

LORD NAPIER. Large; handsome; hardy; early. Introduced by us.

MILTON. White flesh; skin red; mid-season.

MUIR. (NEW.) See page 30.

SINKIANG. (NEW.) See page 30.

STANWICK. Very hardy; large, pale green flesh, tender, juicy; good quality. August and September.

PEACHES.

One of our leading fruit crops, California canning and drying peaches being the nation's leading source of supply for this fruit. The tree does best in a deep, sandy loam soil, dry rather than overwet, but must be well drained.

By careful selection of varieties, it is possible in California to have the finest table Peaches almost continuously for six months out of the year.

The tree must be well pruned every year; at least half of all new lateral growth should be cut off.

	1-5	5-50	50-100
6 to 8 ft. grade.....	.65	.55	.50
4 to 6 ft. grade.....	.55	.45	.40
3 to 4 ft. grade.....	.50	.40	.35
2 to 3 ft. grade.....	.40	.30	.25

ALEXANDER. Very early; greenish white flesh; firm; juicy; sweet. Good shipper. Trees productive and bear young. June-July.

AUSTRALIAN SAUCER. Flat-shaped; flesh white; seed very small; sweet; of good quality. July.

BRIGGS RED MAY. Medium to large, round, white skin with rich, red cheek; a standard early variety. June-July.

EARLY CRAWFORD. Large; flesh yellow; sweet; rich flavor. Skin yellow with red cheek. Very productive. July.

LATE CRAWFORD. Fruit large and roundish; skin yellow with dark red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and of fine flavor. August.

ELBERTA. Very large, yellow, red cheek, fine grained flesh; very good for table, canning, drying or shipping. August.

FAY ELBERTA. An improvement on the Elberta in color, flavor and eating qualities. Large; uniform; golden yellow mottled with red; flesh yellow, delightful flavor. August.

FOSTER. Large, deep orange color; flesh yellow, rich, juicy, first quality. Good producer. August.

ILLINOIS. Very large; white flesh; with red cheeks; best quality. July.

KRUMMEL. See page 30.

LOVELL. Large, almost round; firm; flesh pale yellow. Excellent for table, canning or drying. August.

MAYFLOWER. Earliest variety; skin red; flesh white; excellent quality; medium size; tree hardy. June.

MUIR. Large; firm; rich and sweet. Pit small and free. Splendid for canning, shipping and drying. August.

PEREGRINE. Very handsome; red cheeked, white flesh; of excellent quality. August.

PRINCE OF WALES. Very large; pale yellow, mottled red; flesh white, red at pit. Excellent quality. August.

SNEED. Greenish flesh; red cheek; rich; juicy; very early.

STRAWBERRY. Medium size; skin marbled red; flesh white, rich, juicy. Good grower. August.

VAINQUEUR. (NEW.) See page 30.

CLING PEACHES.

PALORO CLING. Fine canning peach; large, round; flesh clear yellow, fine flavor. August.

PEAKS CLING. Highly valued as mid-summer canning peach. Flesh clear yellow to pit; small pit; skin slightly colored. August.

PHILLIPS CLING. Large; high colored; clear yellow to pit, which is very small. Especially fine for canning. Grows best on moist soil. September.

TUSCAN CLING. Earliest good cling. Large size. Skin yellow with red cheek. Flesh firm and juicy. July.

VALENCIA. (NEW.) See page 30.

WHITE HEATH. A fine late cling variety for home use. Fruit medium large; skin creamy white, blush on sunny side; flesh tender, white and juicy. September.

PEARS.

Of wide culture throughout the state, doing exceptionally well in the northern and central coastal regions; some of the finest pear orchards in the world are situated in this valley; other centers of production are Lake County and the Northern portions of Los Angeles County. Of Bartlett Pears California produces a larger tonnage than all the other states of the Union combined. The pear prefers a heavy loam soil, but does well in nearly all soils and is tolerant of considerable alkali.

	1-5	5-50	50-300	300 up
4 to 6 ft. grade.....	.55	.50	.40	.35
3 to 4 ft. grade.....	.50	.45	.35	.30
2 to 3 ft. grade.....	.45	.35	.25	.20

BARTLETT. California's most popular commercial pear. Season September-October; quality canning, drying, market and shipping. Fruit large and regular in shape; skin yellow with rose blush on sunny side; flesh fine grained, white, juicy and of good flavor. Tree tall and upright with stocky branches.

BEURRE d'ANJOU. Fruit large, skin a rich russet yellow shaded with red; flesh perfumed, buttery and melting. A standard fall variety for home and market.

BEURRE BOSCH. Good market and shipping variety. Fruit large and regular in shape; skin bright yellow with rose blush; flesh white, buttery and of good pear flavor. Tree of medium size with stocky branches.

BEURRE HARDY. (On Quince root.) Fruit of medium size with tapering neck; skin yellow, pink on sunny side; flesh white, tender and sweet. Tree upright, large and vigorous.

DOYENNE du COMICE. Fruit large and pyriform; skin yellow shaded with russet; flesh melting, sweet, slightly aromatic. A good market variety.



OUR FINE STOCK OF CHERRIES IN NURSERY ROWS

EASTER BEURRE. A good shipping and market pear and also for home use and storage. Fruit large, roundish; skin yellowish-green; flesh white, juicy and sweet. Tree vigorous; valuable as a pollinizer with other varieties. October.

WINTER BARTLETT. Fruit small, resembling the standard Bartlett in shape; skin yellow with rose blush on sunny side; flesh of good grain, flavor and juicy and of good keeping qualities. Tree productive and of good habit. December.

WINTER NELIS. Fruit medium and roundish in shape; skin brown dotted with gray russet; flesh cream colored, good grain and aromatic flavor. Tree dwarf in habit but productive. Fruit ripens November.

PLUMS.

Plums are grown successfully throughout the state, and invariably yield good crops. The varieties possessing commercial rank are those that are desirable for canning, preserving and shipping; many varieties, however, are also to be recommended for home plantings.

	1-5	5-50	50-300	300 up
4 to 6 ft. grade.....	.60	.50	.40	.35
3 to 4 ft. grade.....	.55	.45	.35	.30
2 to 3 ft. grade.....	.50	.40	.25	.20

APEX. (Plumcot.) Burbank's. Best known of the plumcots but smaller than Stanford Plumcot. Plum-like in skin and flesh, but having a distinct cot flavor, one of the earliest fruits. June.

BANANA. Japanese and Myroholan cross. Originated by R. E. Burton, Vacaville; small, round, yellow, prolific, sweet plum. Flavor of banana and very delicious. A fine plum for the home orchard.

BECKY SMITH. Very large; red; flesh firm; very small seed; meaty plum used in South for pollinizing Wickson and Kelsey. Splendid shipper; good keeper. Tree strong grower; very prolific. Japanese and American cross. Pack 4x4. September.

BURBANK. Rich cherry red, mottled with yellow; flesh deep yellow; juicy; very sweet; bears early. Japanese type. Pack 4x5. July.

CLIMAX. Very large; deep red; round pointed; extremely showy and high flavor. Valuable and popular shipper of Japanese type. Packs 4x4. June.

CRIMSON DROP. Rich red color; sweet and firm; oval; very fine fruit for table or shipping.

GIGANTIC. Largest plum produced by Burbank; yellow cling; round pointed; late, ripens with Kelseys. Japanese type. Packs 3x3. Very valuable shipper. August.

GREEN GAGE. Almost round; deep green skin, mottled with red spots; flesh green; round; best quality. Domestic type. One of the leading canning plums; very popular for many years. August.

HUNGARIAN. Very large; deep crimson; oval; juicy and rich. Also known as Gross Prune. Packs 4x4. Domestic. August.

JEFFERSON. Best yellow canning plum; very large and of rich flavor; round. Can be dried. September.

KELSEY. Large; yellow and purple; round pointed; good quality; sweet before ripe. Very popular shipper for many years and becoming more so in the south. Popular with Chinese and Japanese. Japanese type. Packs 4x4. September.

PRESIDENT. Very large; oval; dark purple; yellow flesh, firm; fine quality. Follows Grand Duke and similar in appearance. Hangs a month or more on trees in good condition. Good shipper. Packs 4x4. A very remarkable plum. Introduced by Leonard Coates. September.

SANTA ROSA. Large, round, bright red; flesh reddish; very good. The best of Japanese type; for home use and for shipping. Packs 4x4. July.

SATSUMA. Japanese blood plum; large; round; flesh claret red; very good for preserves; good shipper. Packs 5x5. August.

SATSUMA EXTRA EARLY. Much like the preceding only that its ripening period is much earlier, its season being the latter part of June.

SHARPE. (Plumcot.) (NEW.) See page 31.

STANFORD. (NEW.) See page 31.

SHROPSHIRE DAMSON. Fruit oval to medium, fine for home use and local market; skin thin, purplish black, overspread with a thick bloom; flesh greenish-yellow, juicy and agreeably tart. Tree a regular and persistent bearer. August.

WHITE DAMSON. A light skinned Damson; small; round; sub-acid; very prolific and fine for kitchen use. Introduced by Leonard Coates. August.

WICKSON. Very large; yellow with red flesh; nearly all red when ripe; round pointed; great bearer; fruit handsome and of good quality. One of the best of the Japanese type. Packs 4x4. August.

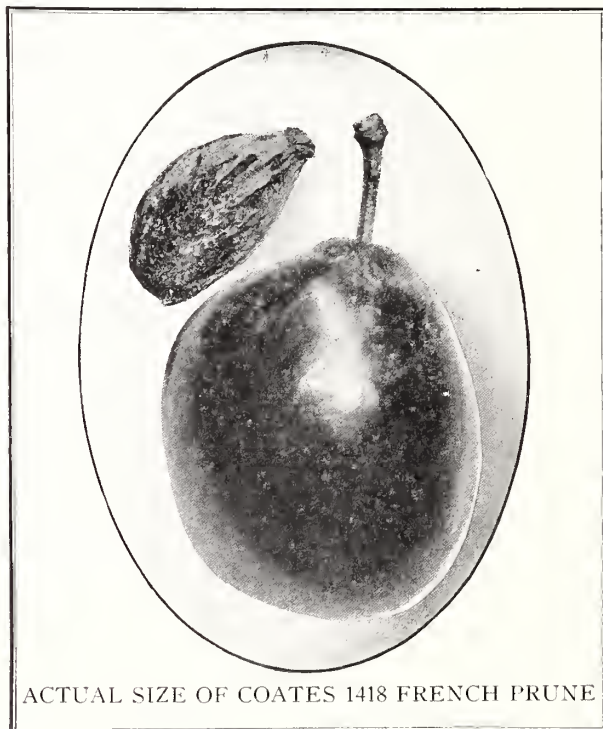
A New Prune of Merit and Commercial Importance

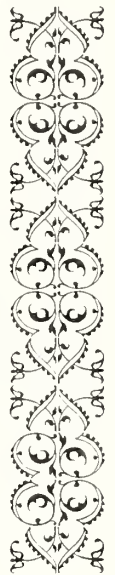
Coates 1418 French Prune

The one variety of many late introductions endorsed by Growers, Packers and Shippers

The pendulum of business never stands still; it is either swinging up or down. It is quite time that for the moment the prune industry is suffering a temporary depression, the reasons for which may be more or less complex, but the indubitable fact remains that high-grade fruit suffers much less than the inferior stuff, and when it comes to prunes, the growers of COATES 1418 have held their market and done reasonably well. For be it remembered this superb variety has stood the test; it is now the leading prune on the market.

Like so many of California new fruit introductions this Coates prune resulted from a bud sport in one of the leading prune orchards of the Saratoga district. When this was brought to the attention of Mr. Leonard Coates, he made an investigation, and so well pleased was he with the new fruit that he bought an orchard and grafted alternate rows of trees to the new fruit. Mr. W. S. Killingsworth, a man of wide experience and observation in fruit culture reported at about this time that "In order that the 'sport' prune might have equal showing with some of its strongest competitors, Mr. Coates top-worked the remaining rows to the standard French prune from which the bud sport originated. When the trees had reached the age of eight years, a group of scientists, horticultural writers and orchardists were invited by Mr. Coates to inspect the orchard.





COATES 1418 FRENCH PRUNE

The 'Coates 1418' French prune trees were loaded heavily with fruit, the size of which was far in excess of the fruit on the parent stock in alternate rows. It was also readily seen that the '1418' prune was evenly distributed throughout the trees, from the bearing surface at the base to the tip end of the limbs.

The fruit was fully matured and a goodly portion of it dropped voluntarily, while the French prunes of the parent trees at this date were in only the primary stage of maturity. This can be considered an advantage of potential value from a harvesting standpoint; a difference of ten days to two weeks in harvesting a crop of prunes can best be appreciated by those who have had experience in stacking to prevent loss from rain damage.

Aside from that one redeeming feature, we learn from Mr. Coates that in 1921, in his ten-acre test orchard, the 'Coates 1418 French prune' produced a heavy crop of large fruit, while the crop in alternate rows of Improved French was less than 50 per cent normal, owing to frost damage."

From the foregoing it will be observed that from a grower's point of view the COATES 1418 has "made good;" let us now see what the packers and shippers have to say.

Mr. V. Bigman, manager of the Specialty Packing Company writes enthusiastically as follows touching the merits of this new fruit: "In giving my honest opinion of the Coates 1418 Prunes, I will say that they are the fulfillment of my dream. For years I wanted to market a specially packed box of prunes to sell direct to the home and stores, but I did not realize that such a wonderful variety of fruit could be found anywhere.

"After a long and severe test we have decided to pack Coates 1418 Prunes exclusively. The size, appearance, and the high quality of this fruit meets with all our requirements. We believe that growers should replace their present variety with the Coates 1418 as soon as possible, for better profits."

Certainly very favorable, the reasons for which are possibly explained by the fact that the Coates prune is of very large size, averaging 32 to the pound dry, and of superior quality. It cures exceptionally well either in the sun or dehydrator, often coming off the trays ahead of smaller prunes. The tree is noted for its vigorous growth, strong resistance to sour sap, and continuous heavy crops. This is without doubt the greatest improvement in the French prune that has taken place during the past half a century. The governments of Australia and South Africa have planted trees and the Canadian government is growing them in Ontario for canning purposes. Their planting is general all over the Pacific Slope.

We have on hand subject to immediate delivery a splendid stock of COATES 1418 prune trees which we are offering at the following exceptionally low prices:

	1-5	5-50	50-300	300 up
4 to 6 ft. grade.....	.60	.55	.45	.40
3 to 4 ft. grade.....	.55	.50	.40	.35
2 to 3 ft. grade.....	.45	.40	.30	.25

Let us book your orders for trees, even though the quantity may not be large.

PRUNES

	1-5	5-50	50-300	300 up
4 to 6 ft. grade.....	.50	.45	.35	.30
3 to 4 ft. grade.....	.45	.40	.30	.25
2 to 3 ft. grade.....	.35	.30	.20	.15

BURTON. A late introduction from the Vacaville valley. Fruit of pronounced size, averaging 20-30 to the pound; skin a rich violet-purple; flesh a rich golden yellow, fine grained and sweetly acidulous; pit oval, flattened and somewhat ribbed. Tree a strong vigorous grower and regular bearer. Worthy of trial by all commercial prune growers, and worthy a place in every home orchard.

CLAIRAC MAMMOTH. A distinct strain of the Imperial, bears regularly, heavy crops. Usually a better bearer than the ordinary kind.

FRENCH IMPROVED. A distinct step in the improvement of French prune varieties. Tree vigorous; enormous bearer of pear-shaped fruit; pure French seedling and is everything the most careful planter of "ordinary" French Prunes can wish for. Carefully tested for many years.

SUGAR. Liked by many growers because of its early and heavy crops. The fruit ripens ahead of French prunes and so prolongs the season.

QUINCES.

One of the finest fruits for jellies and preserves. A valuable addition to any home garden.

	1-5	5-50
4 to 6 ft. grade .....	.60	.50
3 to 4 ft. grade .....	.55	.45
2 to 3 ft. grade .....	.40	.30

PINEAPPLE. One of the late Luther Burbank's introductions. Fruit is large, clear yellow, and very tender.

SMYRNA. Fruit very large, lemon yellow; cooks tender and has a fine flavor.

WEST'S MAMMOTH. A leading variety. Fruit large and the tree is an exceptional bearer.



Santa Clara Valley's Favorite Nursery

Nut Bearing Trees

There is probably no one division of fruit culture in California that has maintained itself on a more firm basis than the culture of nuts possessing commercial rank. Of these, the walnut easily occupies first place, closely followed by the almond; the planting of pecans, chestnuts, and filberts has been desultory and irregular, though there are indications, particularly in Southern California, that there is being awakened a commercial interest in the pecan. Our stock of almond and walnut trees is unusually fine in quality and covers the leading and most popular sorts for this section.

ALMONDS

Almonds succeed best in a dry, warm soil and a sheltered location. The root is very sensitive to exposure and dry air, therefore unusual caution must be taken to keep them protected and moist when planting.

	1-5	5-50	50-300	300 up
4 to 6 ft. grade .....	.55	.45	.40	.35
3 to 4 ft. grade .....	.50	.40	.35	.30
2 to 3 ft. grade .....	.40	.30	.25	.20

DRAKE'S SEEDLING. A regular and heavy bearer. Blooms late. Soft shell, medium size. Plant with Nonpareil for pollination. Ranks next to Nonpareil in popularity among many growers.

I. X. L. Strong, upright grower, large leaves, large nuts, usually single kernels. A very desirable variety, but ranking third in popularity owing to slight irregularity in bearing. Use Drake's to pollinize.

NONPAREIL. A very heavy and regular bearer of the paper shell type, ripens early, long thin nuts. This is usually the first choice of growers. Use Drake's Seedling for pollination. The tree has rather spreading or weeping style of growth; leaves smaller than I. X. L.

NE PLUS ULTRA. An old standby. Nuts are large and somewhat long and almost invariably of one kernel, which hull readily and are of good flavor. Tree upright in habit and a prolific producer of fruit all along the twigs.

PEERLESS. Nut large; shell medium soft and white; kernel short, few doubles. Tree upright, vigorous and productive. A favorite in the Sacramento Valley.

TEXAS PROLIFIC. Nut medium, shells perfectly and is well filled. Tree a good producer and valuable for planting with other varieties in aiding pollination; also a strong grower.

WALNUTS

The walnut tree is partial to a deep, rich loamy soil and is very sensitive to moisture conditions. The northern California Black Walnut root being hardy, trees grafted on it will do well.

Walnut trees are very sensitive to soil and moisture conditions. The northern California Black Walnut root is very hardy, hence will grow practically anywhere. But when varieties of the Persian Walnut (often erroneously called English or French) are grown on it, care must be exercised in selecting variety suitable to prevailing local conditions.

	1-5	5-50	50-300
6 to 8 ft. grade	2.00	1.75	1.50
4 to 6 ft. grade	1.75	1.50	1.25
3 to 4 ft. grade	1.50	1.25	1.00
2 to 3 ft. grade	1.25	1.00	.75

CONCORD. Nuts are of a light brown color and good size, short, and usually a little flattened at the blossom end; shell thin, easily crushed; kernel full, solid and heavy with a rich, sweet and nutty flavor. Tree a beautiful and symmetrical grower and heavy bearer with heavy, light-green foliage; decidedly ornamental.

FRANQUETTE. Nuts long and pointed; flavor sweet and rich; kernel full-fleshed; shell strong and rich brown in color, and do not crack during the chlorine bleaching process. Tree a very late bloomer, upright in growth, and symmetrical. Desirable for regions where late frosts are expected.

EUREKA. Nut long and large; shell smooth, not over-thick; kernel cream-colored, medium plump and of good flavor. Tree robust, clean branches and open top; a splendid bearer.

MAUTNER. (NEW.) See page 31.

PAYNE'S SEEDLING. A local introduction of real merit and high commercial rank. Nuts large; kernel full and meaty; flavor of the best; will not crack when chlorine-processed. Tree is very precocious and an immense bearer. Especially recommended for deep, moist soils, or locations where ample irrigation is available. Popular with planters throughout this region.

SAN JOSE MAYETTE. (True Wiltz Strain.) A new introduction. Nut large, very blunt and sometimes flattened at apex; shell smooth, a bright straw in color, rendering it very attractive; kernel full, solid and of good flavor. The nuts ripen early, hulls opening freely, but are inclined to crack during bleachings; by selling direct from the trees, however, good prices are realized. Tree of vigorous spreading habit; uniformly productive and better suited to dry locations than any other walnut we know of.

BLACK WALNUT SEEDLING

	1-5	5-50	50-300
4 to 6 ft. ....	.50	.40	.35
3 to 4 ft. ....	.40	.35	.30
2 to 3 ft. ....	.30	.25	.20
1 to 2 ft. ....	.25	.20	.15

Northern California Black Walnut Seedlings grown on the best soil and machine dug, insuring a good root system.

This root should be planted where Oak Fungus may be in the ground.

Citrus and Sub-Tropical Fruits

Because the growing of oranges, lemons, avocados, and similar fruits do not assume commercial importance in our section of the state, it does not follow that in sheltered situations reasonably free from low temperatures they cannot be grown as a pleasure and for home use. Even the hardier varieties of the avocados are grown with success in the warmer regions of the foothills. Nothing will afford such a sense of tropical vegetation in the home garden as a few of these trees, which are within realization if judgment is used in their selection and intelligent after care is observed. With a view to a wider introduction of semi-tropical fruits in our gardens, we are specializing in this class of plants, and now are offering the largest assortment in the Santa Clara Valley, and at exceptionally low prices. Correspondence is solicited and an inspection of stock is invited.

AVOCADO. (Alligator Pear.)

A tropical evergreen tree, the fruit of which is assuming commercial importance in Southern California, and is being extensively planted in an experimental way in the warmer regions of the state. The varieties we are offering are among the best, both as to fruit and the hardiness of the trees.

	each
4 to 5 ft. grade	\$6.00 to \$7.50
5 to 6 ft. grade	6.50
6 to 8 ft. grade	7.50

CALIENTE. Fruit purple, medium size, excellent quality, heavy bearer. Ripens September and October.

FUERTE. Probably the best for commercial planting. Rich quality fruit, medium size, green. The hardiest of the thick-skinned types. January to June.

GANTER. Fruit medium size, good quality, green. A very satisfactory bearer.

PUEBLA. As with the Fuerte, the tree has proven exceptionally hardy and vigorous. Flesh has a rich nutty flavor; cream color, buttery in texture. Form roundish oval; of medium size; seed medium. Matures December to February.

CITRUS FRUITS.

In Lemon, Orange and Pomelo trees we have a splendid stock covering the best varieties. Every home garden and the grounds of country estates should have at least a few of these trees in their plantings. Given a sheltered situation they will grow well, bear fruit and add to the interest of your garden.

LEMONS.

$\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch caliper..... each
.....3.00
EUREKA. The leading commercial variety and best for home planting. Rapid growth and prolific bearer. Very popular.

LIMES.

$\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch caliper..... each
.....3.50
BEARS SEEDLESS. The largest and finest lime. Very juicy. Fruit matures all year around. Very satisfactory.

ORANGES.

2 yr., 1 inch caliper (extra fine)..... each
.....3.75
2 yr., $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch caliper.....3.00
1 yr., $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch caliper.....2.50
WASHINGTON NAVEL. The most commonly planted variety on the market. A thrifty grower, making a well rounded, uniform top; a prolific bearer.

VALENCIA LATE. Fruit ripens during summer and fall months after Washington Navels are gone. Fruit medium, firm and heavy.

POMELO. (Grape Fruit.)

The grape fruit is becoming more and more popular as a table fruit. With proper care very satisfactory results will be obtained.

$\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch caliper..... each
.....3.00
MARSH SEEDLESS. Fruit large, juicy, fine flavor. Tree strong grower. Best.

TANGERINE.

2 yr., $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch caliper..... each
.....3.00
DANCY. A very popular tangerine; juicy, highly flavored, strong grower and prolific bearer.
SATSUMA. Thin skin; fruit sweet, juicy. A hardy variety, bears early. Very desirable.

FICUS. (Figs.)

A very satisfactory fruit suitable for drying, canning, preserving or shipping in the fresh state. Adapted to a wide range of climate and soil.

3 to 4 ft. grade..... 1-5 5-50
..... .50 .40
2 to 3 ft. grade..... .40 .30
CALIFORNIA BLACK. (Mission.) Leading black variety for shipping or drying. Makes a large tree, heavy bearer.
EARLY WHITE GENTLE. Early white prolific bearer.
KADOTA. One of the best white figs. Very sweet and rich; a prolific bearer.
WHITE ADRIATIC. A strong growing healthy tree. Skin white, pulp red. Fruit sweet. Very satisfactory.

GUAVA.

Both the following varieties are excellent for jelly making and preserving as well as for ornamental purposes.

PINEAPPLE. (Feijoa sellowiana.) Strong growing shrub. Foliage gray-green. Flowers showy whitish purple with conspicuous red stamens.

3 to 4 ft..... \$2.00 each
STRAWBERRY. Fruit round and deep reddish brown. Very desirable for jams and jellies. Also useful as an ornamental shrub.

2 to 3 ft..... \$1.50 each

JUJUBE. (Chinese Date.)

A hardy fruit from the Orient, sometimes called "Chinese Date," because the fruit is very similar to the date. It is a medium deciduous tree bearing heavy consistent crops.

3 to 4 ft..... \$1.50 each

ERIBOTRYA. (Loquat.)

This is a splendid fruit as well as an ornamental tree. One of the earliest of the spring fruits. Used for jellies and dessert purposes. Our buds were especially selected from one of the best groves in Southern California.

CHAMPAGNE. Fruit pear-shaped, 2 to 3 inches long, flesh white. Bears well. Considered the best flavored of all.

STANFORD. See page 30.
2 to 3 ft. (budded)..... 2.50 each
3 to 4 ft. (budded)..... 3.50 each

MORUS. (Mulberry.)

2 to 3 ft. grade (Budded)..... \$1.00
4 to 5 ft. grade (Budded)..... 2.00

PERSIAN MULBERRY. Bears when quite young. Berries black and of good flavor. Also a good shade tree.

OLIVES

$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ inch caliper..... 1.00 each
MISSION. The original California Olive introduced by the Spanish padres. Medium size, excellent for pickling. Makes good quality of oil.

PUNICA. (Pomegranate.)

3 to 4 ft. grade..... 1-5 5-50
..... .60 .45
WONDERFUL. The largest and best. Ripens early. Very juicy, fine flavor.

PERSIMMONS

4 to 5 ft. grade..... 1-5 5-50 50-100
..... 1.75 1.50 1.25
3 to 4 ft. grade..... 1.50 1.25 1.00
2 to 3 ft. grade..... 1.00 .75 .60

FUYU. See page 30.
HACHIYA. Best market variety. Long, conical, deep red, very large, almost seedless. Delicious when soft. This is a profitable fruit to grow commercially.

THE BUSH FRUITS

By the expression "Bush Fruits," is usually meant the berry fruits, of which quite a number possess high commercial rank, while others are adapted to the home garden and local markets. All flourish profitably in any good garden soil, and all are partial to moisture. In California it is possible to maintain a continuous growth with certain kinds and enjoy intermittent cropping through the year. No home garden should be without its summer supply of berry fruits. We are offering a choice assortment of varieties known to do well in this valley, from which intending planters can make an intelligent and profitable selection.

BLACKBERRIES

1 yr. old plants, 25c each; 10 for \$2.00.
CORY THORNLESS. Fine home or market variety. Very large, tender, glossy black, sweet and firm. Vine thornless and strong grower.
HIMALAYA. Late and heavy bearer. Fruit, medium size, deep black, juicy. Vine very strong grower.
MAAMOTH. A splendid market and shipping variety. Fruit very large, juicy, extra fine flavor. Early.

CURRENTS

1 yr. old plants, 30c each; 10 for \$2.50.
CHERRY. A fine variety for home or market. Berries, red, borne in immense clusters.
PERFECTION. Berries, large, bright red, rich flavor, exceedingly productive.

GOOSEBERRIES

1 yr. old plants, 30c each; 10 for \$2.50.
DOWNING. Fruit large, whitish-green, soft and juicy. Vigorous grower.
HOUGHTON. Fine canning or market variety; fruit medium size, round, dark red, juicy and sweet.
OREGON CHAMPION. Largest and best variety.

LOGANBERRIES

1 yr. old plants, 25c each; 10 for \$2.50.
Berries very large, purplish-red, having a pleasant tart flavor. A heavy producer and strong trailer, should be trellised.

RASPBERRIES

1 yr. old plants, 20c each; 10 for \$1.50.
CUTHBERT. Large crimson variety, hardy. Bears heavily.
La FRANCE. Bears large, rich, juicy berries. Very rapid grower, heavy bearer. Excellent for the home garden.
RANEREE. Berries deep crimson, delicious flavor. Prolific bearer.

STRAWBERRIES

1 yr. old plants, 10 for 35c; 100 for \$2.50.
BANNER. Finest and most popular. Berries firm, deep red, sweet. Fine keeper, good bearer.
EVERBEARING. Vigorous grower; fruit medium size, good color, flavor sweet and delicious.
NEW OREGON. Prolific bearer, firm, good flavor.
NICK OHMER. Bears over a long period. Good commercial variety.

ESCULENTS

ARTICHOKE

10c each; 12 for \$1.00.
LARGE GREEN GLOBE. Very popular variety for home planting.

ASPARAGUS

2 yr. roots, 10 for 30c; 100 for \$2.25.
PALMETTO. A very early and prolific variety; large, deep-green shoots of best quality.

RHUBARB

Extra heavy plants, 20c each; 12 for \$2.00.
GIANT CRIMSON WINTER. Strong growing variety, tender and fine flavor.

Table, Raisin and Juice Grapes

All classes and varieties of grapes do well in nearly every section of the state. With markets and distribution stabilized by the Federal and State authorities and the table grape standardized, there is every reason to believe there will always be a profitable market for quality grapes, irrespective of specific purposes for which they may be grown. Our soils and climates are peculiarly well adapted to the cultivation of the vine, making California the greatest producer of grapes in the world. Our assortment of choice varieties is not only complete, but for vigorous growth, robust health, and freedom from pests and disease, our vines are among the best grown in this section.

Orders are solicited on grounds of quality products and service.

NEW INTRODUCTIONS.

	each	10	100
Standard No. 1 Grade.....	..25	1.50	10.00
DIZMAR. A fine shipping and table variety, ripening early. Berries medium to large; rich yellow, sweet. Very strong grower.			
OLIVETTE BLANCHE. (Lady Finger.) Berries large, long, in solid clusters. Color amber; juicy, sweet. Prolific bearer.			
RIBIER. Extra large blue-black berries. Heavy producer, fine for arbors.			

EUROPEAN VARIETIES.

	each	10	100
Standard No. 1 Grade ..	..20	1.50	7.50
BLACK MUSCAT. Excellent table grape; berries very large; skin well colored; thin but tough; flesh soft and juicy; delicate muscat aroma. Very rich; recommended for home gardens. August and September.			
CORNICHON. Bunches and berries large, long, black; crisp and good; late; requires long pruning.			
DATTIER DE BEYROUTH. Bunches large, loose; berries very large, amber colored; sweet and good for table, raisins or shipping.			
MALAGA. Large; white; very sweet; good shipper early.			
MUSCAT. The great raisin grape; very large and rich.			
RED MALAGA. Fine shipping and table variety. Brings high price in the East. Large, deep red and a fine keeper. Ripens in mid-season.			
RED MUSCAT. Large, red grape of muscat flavor.			
ROSE OF PERU. Large; sweet; firm; deep blue.			
SULTANINA ROSEA. Bright red; bunches very large; berries oblong, seedless; early.			

SWEETWATER. Well known early table grape, the first to ripen.

THOMPSON SEEDLESS. Very large bunches; sweet; used extensively for shipping and drying. Good for arbor grape.

TOKAY. Very large; bright red; late; a popular shipping grape.

RESISTANT VINES.

RUPESTRIS ST. GEORGE. Phylloxera resistant, not grafted.

WINE VARIETIES.

MATTERO. A very prolific and hardy wine grape; dark blue. Not so susceptible to mildew as most varieties.

ZINFANDEL. Large; dark purple grape; large compact bunches. One of the leading claret grapes of California.

AMERICAN VARIETIES.

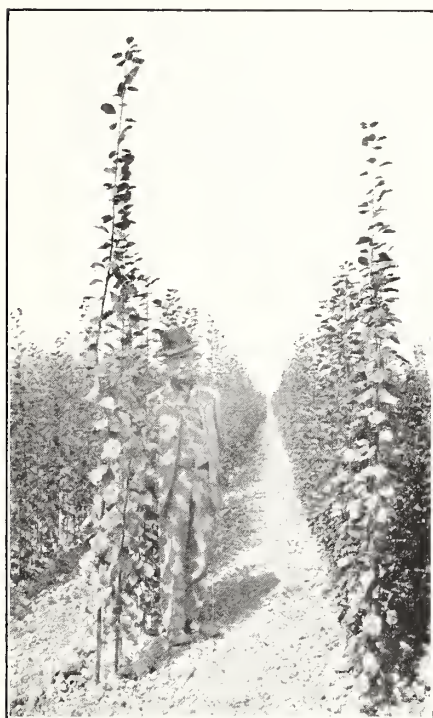
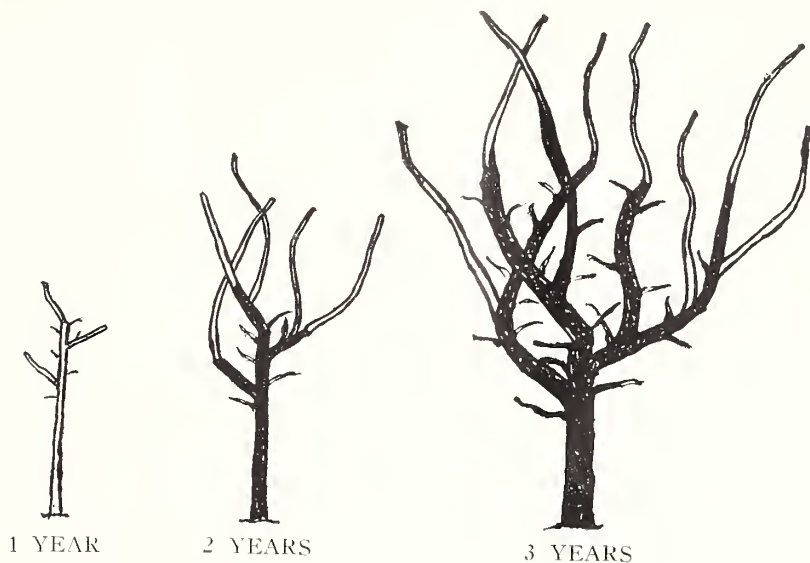
	each	10
Standard No. 1 Grade ..	..35	3.00
CATAWBA. Bunches large and loose; berries coppery red, becoming purplish when well ripened. Vinous and rich.		
CONCORD. Favorite table grape, also fine for grape juice and jelly. Fruit large, blue black, sweet.		
NIAGARA. Good local market and shipping variety. Fruit large in compact clusters; tender and sweet. Strong grower and heavy bearer.		
PIERCE. Extremely large, sweet and of extraordinary quality; berries bluish-black; vine of vigorous growth and very prolific; esteemed market variety. August.		

Large Specimen Trees

ARE an essential where prominent and immediate effects are desirable. Many people of middle life are impatient in the development of their plants and trees; they do not take kindly to the idea of waiting development; they want size and effect right now, and not in the sweet bye-and-bye. To meet this demand we keep on hand large specimens of the more popular palms, evergreen and deciduous trees balled, or established in boxes and tubs. These are ready for immediate planting.

Let us know your wants and we will be glad to give you descriptions and prices.

Pruning Deciduous Fruit Trees



COATES 1418 FRENCH PRUNE
TREES IN NURSERY ROWS

What is the secret of successful pruning? Obviously, to attain the maximum crop with minimum labor.

After planting, the top should be cut back, depending on the variety, size and condition of the tree. It is customary in commercial orchards to cut the trees back to within twenty-four inches above the ground. With peaches and nectarines, however, it is advisable to leave at least four branchlets, shortening these to about two inches.

Light annual pruning brings maximum crop, with increased vigor, and forces tree to bear near ground, thus saving much ladder-work. The rules apply to all deciduous fruits, with certain modifications according to variety, vigor, etc.

Illustrations show same tree after three successive years' pruning. The first shows this tree one year after planting, with three limbs left for future head, properly spaced, and shortened to five or six inches. Second cut shows same tree the next year, with branches increased to eight, shortened as before, and all others cut out clean. Shorten fruit-spurs every year, to leave only 2 or 3 buds of new growth.

Never use the two-handled shears, but only a hand-shear and pruning saw.

Keep center of tree open—vase or goblet shaped.

We welcome inquiries from our customers who may require special advice.

**We make the world a better
place to live in**



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FRUIT AND NUT TREE DEPARTMENT

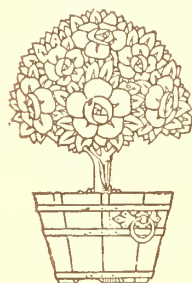
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Larix (Larch)	19, 21	Pampas Grass (Cortaderia)	26	Sandankwa (Viburnum)	17	Ulmus	17, 23
Laurel, Californica	9	Pandorea australis		Sand Verbena (Abronia)	28	Umbellularia Cal.	9
Laurel, English	14	(Tecoma)	25	Santolina	28	Umbrella Tree (Melia)	22
Laurocerasus	14	Pansies	28	Scabiosa	28	Varnish Tree	
Laurus nobilis (Bay Tree)	14	Papyrus	26	Schinus	16	(Koeleruteria)	21
Laurustinus (Viburnum tinus)	17	Passiflora	25	Sea Lavender (Statice)	28	Verbenas	28
Lavandula (Lavender)	28	Passion Vine (Passiflora)	25	Sea Pink (Armeria)	28	Verbena, Sand (Abronia)	28
Lavender Cotton		Paulownia	22	Sea Urchin (Hakea)	13	Veronica	17
(Santolina)	28	Pearl Bush (Exochorda)	21	Sedums (Stone Crop)	28	Vernon Begonia	28
Lawson Cypress	8, 18	Pentstemon	28	Senna, Scorpion (Coronilla)	11	Viburnum	17, 23
Lemon Verbena (Lippia)	21	Pepper Tree		Senna (Cassia)	9	Vinca (Periwinkle)	25
Leptospermum	14	(Schinus molle)	16	Sequoia	9	Violets	28
Libocedrus decurrens (Incense Cedar)	8	Periwinkle (Vinca)	25	She Balsam (Abies fraseri)	18	Virginia Creeper	
Ligustrum	14	Pernettya	15	She Oak (Casuarina)	10	(Ampelopsis)	24
Lilac (Ceanothus)	8, 11	Petunia	28	Silk Oak (Grevillea)	5, 13	Vitex incisa	25
Lilac (Syringa)	23	Philadelphus	8, 15, 22	Silk Tree (Albizia)	20	Washington Thorn	
Linden (Tilia)	23	Phlox	28	Silver Vein Creeper		(Crataegus)	21
Lippia (Lemon Verbena)	21	Phoenix canariensis	26	(Ampelopsis)	24	Washington filifera	20
Lippia Canescens	25	Phormium tenax	26	Slippery Elm (Fremontia)	8	Wattle, Australian	
Liriodendron	21	Photinia arbutifolia	8	Smoke Tree (Rhus cotinus)	23	(Acacia)	9, 10
Lobelia	28	Photinia serrulata	15	Snapdragon (Antirrhinum)	28	Wax Berry	
Locust (Robinia)	23	Physocarpus	22	Snow Ball (Viburnum)	23	(Symphoricarpos)	9
Lonicera	8, 14, 21, 25	Picea	8, 19	Snow Berry		Wax Myrtle (Myrica Cal.)	8
Looking Glass Plant (Coprosmas)	11	Pimelea	15	(Symphoricarpos)	9	Weigela	
Loquat (Eriobotrya)	12	Pin Cushion (Scabiosa)	28	Snow in Summer		Western Choke Cherry	
Lupine, Yellow Tree	8	Pine (Pinus)	8, 19	(Cerastium)	11	(Prunus)	9
Lupinus arboreus	8	Pink, Hardy (Dianthus)	28	Solanum	9, 16, 25	White Thorn (Ceanothus)	8
Madrone (Arbutus menziesii)	7	Pittosporum	16	Sollya	25	Wigandia	17
Magnolia grandiflora	14	Pinus	8, 19	Sophora Jap.	23	Wild Cherry (Prunus)	8
Mahonia	8, 14	Platanus	8, 22	Sorbus	23	Wild Orange	
Maiden Hair Tree (Ginkgo)	21	Plane Tree (Platanus)	22	Spanish Bayonet (Yucca)	9	(Laurocerasus)	14
Malus	6, 21	Plumbago	25, 28	Spiraea	9, 23	Willow (Salix)	26
Malvaviscus	22	Plume Cypress		Spiraea (Spiraea)	9, 23	Willow, Desert (Chilopsis)	27
Mandevilla	25	(Cryptomeria)	18	Spiraea, Blue (Caryopteris)	20	Winter Creeper	
(Arctostaphylos)	7, 8	Podocarpus	19	Spruce (Picea)	8, 18	(Euonymus)	24
Manles (Acer)	7, 9, 20	Polygala dalmaisana	16	Spurge, Japanese		Wire Vine	
Marguerite, Blue (Agathe)	28	Polygonum	25	(Pachysandra)	25	(Muehlenbeckia)	25
Marigold	28	Pomegranate (Punica)	22	Squaw Carpet (Ceanothus)	8	Wisteria	25
		Poplar (Populus)	22	Statice	28	Yerba Buena (Micromeria)	8
		Populus	22	Sterculia diversifolia	16	Yew (Taxus)	19
		Poppy, Oriental	28	St. John's Bread		Yucca	9, 26
		Poppy, Bush (Hunnemania)	28	(Ceratonia)	11	Zinnias	28

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